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TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1836.

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DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. FOR PRESIDENT.

MARTIN VAN BUREN. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE Hon. NATHAN WILLIS, of Pittsfield. HON. SETH WHITMARSH, of Sekonk.

No 1, CALEB EDDY, of Boston. 2, ROBERT RANTOUL, of Beverly. 3, JOSEPH KITTREDGE, of Andover.

4, FRANCIS TUTTLE, of Acton. 5, SAMUEL TAYLOR, of Sutton. 6, SAMUEL C. ALLEN, of Northfield.
7, JOSEPH FITCH, of New Marlborough.
8, HARVEY CHAPIN, of Springfield.
9, BENJAMIN P. WILLIAMS, of Roxbury.

10. NATHAN C. BROWNELL, of Westport.
11, THOMAS MANDELL, of New Bedford.
12, JABEZ P. THOMPSON, of Halifax FOR GOVERNOR,

MARCUS MORTON. FOR LT. GOVERNOR, WILLIAM FOSTER.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE TO CONGRESS. No 11, HENRY CROCKER, of Barnstable.

AN ADDREESS

TO THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF MASSACHUSETTS. FELLOW CITIZENS .- Approaching a crisis in the fortunes of Democracy in this Commonwealth, and in a season of high, yet anxious hope, as to its success in the coming elections, National and State—the Democratic State Committee in virtue of the rules of our present organiza-

tion, desire to address you. You well know that our present organized democracy dates from the period of the amalgamation between the old school Federalists and Republicans. A union so reckless of principle, by the leaders of each section who accomplished it, assuming as they must, that those parties only existed in name, as to disgust many of our best and purest minds, and induced them to turn to the then incipient Jackson Democratic Party as the only shelter for their

This was a decisive movement, and an era in our party history, and from that hour to the present, the principles and policy of each party have been gradually developed before the people, with a steadily increasing favor to de-mocracy, and a like increasing distrust of its proud antago-nist. And now, from small and most discouraging beginnings, democracy, as a political power in Massachusetts, has become formidable—and as a principle, embodying all that is necessary to reform and sustain our institutions, its rapid progress among us is full of the brightest hopes to the patriot and philanthropist. We say to the patriot because democracy now, as it ever has been, is his only instrument of political reform—we say to the philanthropist, because all our moral, social, and even religious reformers are beginning to learn with surprise, that the radical school de-mocracy is the basis of their efforts, also, and that unless they are content to cultivate a true faith, but enjoy half its benefits only, the democratic party must be their home. For when its principles are well understood, it will be found a sacred duty with all citizens to carry them to the

This is strikingly the case with our Anti-Masonic brethren and those reformers engaged in defence of the industri-ous classes and of our common rights against the encroach-ments of chartered wealth. These all now stand in rank

with the democracy, as a political party—and ready to engage in its conflicts, and to sustain its official candidates.

The consequence has been within two or three years so great an accession of numbers and power to our cause, as quite to confound our adversaries; and their unsuccessful attempts at explanation, only betrays their usual ludicrous.

self-conceit and consequent self-deception. Having little conception of the power of truth on men's minds, they solve the problem by an application of their own motives of political action, and maintain that it is all from self-interest and self-seeking; that the democratic party is an unprincipled spoils of office-party, successful only by party drilling, and the machinery of patronage and But their assumed cause is by no means adequate to the known effect. It is quite incredible that two-thirds of a great nation, or one half of the sane population of a State, (our relative democratic strength,) highly intelligent

and prosperous, enjoying, too, the blessings of self-governshould make a business of office-seeking when each man's hope of success would hardly be as one to ten These men might as well affirm that our government itself was framed by the old patriots, and adopted

by the nation, not as an institution of human benevolence,

but for the emoluments of its offices. But the great body of our party, it is said, are the honest dupes of a few adroit and successful office-holders and expectants. When will our opponents acquire the power to judge of honest motives? Themselves accuse us of an inherent and inordinate jealousy of all men in fortune's favors; and yet they would have it believed that this, our nature, only operates when it has a good constitutional whig for its object. Let them revise their lessons of human nature; and in the mean time accept our assurance that democrats, from Jefferson downwards, are jealous of executive office-holders, and of wealth-holders too, when aiming at political influence. Both positions are seductive and must be watched. The people are always jealous of all political power which they cannot directly control. But their jealousy of office-holders is not from the whig motive of of a longing desire to fill their places-it is a common and proper jealousy of all unequal influences which may in any degree disturb democratic equality, and thus abridge our equal rights. And this jealousy, like fear, has been wisely given, to teach us all to shun a threatened

downward upon those whose rights they put in hazard! From this, also, comes the truly democratic doctrine of rotation in office, and the democracy insist that in their party it shall be a perpetual practice, and not according to whig conservative notions, a perpetual theory only. All men in office, or in any elevation, will ever incline to entrench themselves and seek to perpetuate their unequal positions, and the oftener they are broken up the less deep and strong will be their muniments, and the more yielding to the popular will. This is practical democracy. does it seem to the whigs like submission to a settled dy-

mischief. All men have it when looking upward to an im-

minent power, and all men in place dread it when looking

nasty of office-holders? Democrats yield to none but popular influences. Does this look like a party under the dominion of artificial pow-

And yet in the face of all this, we hear continually that Mr Van Buren is the office-holders candidate. It is the richest whig theme to degrade him and one of the first lessons taught in their schools. Another, is his mysterious magical powers. Yet we cannot hope that appeals to truth or reason will at all discourage the practice, since it has no connexion with reason or probability. We trust that coming events will show, that his office-holders' party is an overwhelming democracy; and his wonderful magic, an uncommon portion of public and private virtue.

In the mean time we call on all good democrats, both by word and deed to discourage and rebuke this slander.

and neither honest men or equitable interest have cause to dread the practice, unless, indeed, they distrust human sure one, of all public blessings, are far greater national reason and human justice. The action of mind upon mind in free debate and in open communion is democratic and cannot generate malign influences, like those of artifidesire of success but by the power and truth of their prin- patriotism strengthened. It should be the practice of al position in society, that their interest is the common interest, and that when true to the mselves they are of necessity true to the public, the public have the best possible seciples. And when it is considered, that by their common position in society, that their interest is the common inter-

curity both for their sincerity and patriotism. Whether the great body of any community may be supposed to lack the necessary wisdom to manage their own concerns, publie or private, we will not now inquire.

We cannot suppose, also, that a party courting public observation and scrutiny, should have need to defend itself against mere denunciation and contemptuous appellatives; as ultras, levellers, incendiaries, attempting to found a party on pauperism and crime, so often cast at the democracy. In answer to this we shall only say that the ill success of this most unjust party process upon the principles and policy of our illustrious national Executive is an example, and should be a solemn warning. If the enemies of democracy would effectually destroy it, let them fairly overthrow its principles by appeals to reason. Or if they lack the necessary talent whilst they claim so largely, let them then at least be silent. It is not magnanimous to thus pass by the democracy and its principles, and fall personally upon the democrats. It is a practice better suited to that semi-barbarous age when religionists, in a spirited controversy, would stop their ears and cast dirt and stones, than to the present enlightened period.

Such practices ever betoken a bad cause.

These remarks, in vindication of our motives and policy as a party, we have felt it our duty to make. But we trust that a further and full vindication will also come from an exposition of our principles of party organization and political action. And in this we shall assume, that the doctrines promulgated by the resolutions of the Democratic Worcester Convention of Sept. 1835, embody the sentiments of the Massachusetts Democracy. The frequent adoption of those resolves formally, on all appropriate occasions by the democracy, their harmony with the general course pursued by the democrats of the last House and Senate, and the general favor manifested by

the party towards them, give us this assurance.

The following are the most decisive, and the oftenest

"Resolved, That as all sovereignty and government are virtually in the hands of the people, and that both the structure of our government and mode of legislation are only designed to give to the will of the people the form and power of law—therefore, to secure the enjoyment of equal laws, it is essential that the people from whom they thus emanate should be on an equality in their social and political condition. political condition.

All combinations, open or secret, all consolidations of wealth or influence, by special laws designed to accumulate power or wealth in large masses for individual good, (the public advantage being only incidental) are subversive of the just equality of the people, and by a necessary consequence, disturb the equality and impar-

tiality of the government and laws. Resolved, further, that the convention consider that all neorporations of individuals or of capital for private business and profit ought to be uniformly checked and discouraged by the Democracy of this Commonwealth; that they are in the nature of monopolies and aristocratic and with us most apt instruments in the hands of the rich to steal away the rights of the people, and changing, as they do our equal condition, they in effect change the government also."

Pure Democracy inculcates equal rights—equal laws—and equal means of education—and equal means of wealth also as incident to these blessings

No man will deny that this is a bold and explicit avowal of party faith, and revealing upon its face an honest purpose. So general and disinterested are its principles that they are incapable of subserving mere private ends

They have, moreover, the sanction of great names and time-honored usage. They are the doctrines of old Jef-fersonian Republicanism before its corruptions, applied to new and ever-varying social exigencies and combinations. They have been fully restored and reduced to practice by our illustrious national Executive, and have well sustained him in his severe struggle against the U.S. Bank, and its kindred money-stock incorporations and monopolies; and his unyielding fidelity to these principles is the main cause of his popularity; and it speaks volumes of the democrat-

c tendency of the great mass of our citizens.

Mr. Van Buren has openly avowed the same sentiments. We quote from his recent letter to Mr. Williams .- "The supremacy of the popular will is the foundation of our government. If we allow it to be prostrated either by fraud, the republican tem will be broken down. It is only by rigidly and manfully upholding that supremacy on all occasions, that we can hope to resist the perpetual efforts of a spirit inherent in all societies; -which has never ceased maintain a powerful foothold in these states, and which is ever at work to subvert those features of our system. which place the political rights of the people on an equal footing." These sentiments, so far as they go, it will be seen, are identical with the Worcester resolutions.

And we venture to predict that the measure of Mr. Van Buren's fidelity to them, will be the measure of his popularity. Those who would destroy him and the hopes of the democracy in him, have only to satisfy the people that he is a sectional, partial-special-interest partizan, and monopolist under the name of democracy. owever talented, can sustain himself before this people justly laboring under that imputation.

The great mass of men forever occupy the great common position, and therefore must strongly sympathize with the common interest. Self-love itself prompts them to seek their self-elevation, in character and just influence and their relative equality in society, as a means of common happiness. And thus, what, to pampered, narrow self-conceit, appears criminal jealousy of superiors, and restlessness, in the common mass, is but an effort of nature herself to preserve a common dignity of character. It is the social state alone which furnishes the means of a relative inequality among men. But this inequality is a social disease, and therefore an evil; and it would be strange indeed if a kind Providence had not supplied the elements of a remedy. And it has so done, in this very social jealousy and restlessness, so terrifying to all the children of high fortune. This is the democratic principle, or rather it is nature herself striving in the human heart for human good. And let wise men judge whether these principles are likely soon to be overthrown, or whether the doctrines of democracy, as promulgated at the Worcester convention, can be made unpopular.

In this spirit how much has been applauded, that truly democratic sentiment and worthy to be uttered by the voice of a nation, that all men "are born free and equal. The Worcester Convention, advancing still further by the lights of experience and in tones of equal philanthropy and decision, declare that it is the proper end of a just government to keep men so. Not indeed by any direct efforts at equalization, but in leaving individuals to their own resources, and to nature's own levelling process. likewise, equal means of knowledge are wisely deemed essential to our freedom, because knowledge gives power, and literary attainments by our common schools are proffered and furnished to all at the public charge; but the Worcester Convention declared also, that equal means of wealth are equally essential for the same end, because wealth gives political consequence and power; and that these means should be sedulously kept open by the government and proffered to all, and not locked up in open or secret combinations, close corporations, and by all the varieties of special legislation now in use. be harmless in our free institutions, should like learning be generally diffused. So a well balanced free government s a great blessing, and the invention seems almost the perfection of human sagacity-yet it proceeds on the hyothesis that the people are governed, but the Worcester Convention, yet true to the teachings of experience, regard a well balanced community as a far greater good, for then the government is of necessity well balanced, upon the juster theory that the people in effect govern themselves by

And when, before or since the Worcester Convention, It is said, again, that we rely on party names and party have a people, in this money-loving age, in public assemmachinery for success. But how does this consist with bly, pronounced, that great public or private wealth is our constant appeal to a sober and enlightened public not the supreme good of men, - or its culture the firs judgment for the truth of our principles? We use persua- care of a wise and free government, but that, on the consion as a legitimate instrument of influence in all cases, trary, common justice, common virtue, common intelli-

eial rank, of wealth, office or political necromancy. We affirm that the great Democratic party have no hope or the citizens are always, in this mode, refreshed, and their

and complete, and which embraces every function of the quence, from such a social state. They commenced people's government.

of this State, the people actually met in democratic assembly and there pursued the work of self-government. difficulty in enforcing obedience. complete sovereignty, and constituted all the functions of oopular government.

Under our present constitution the theory is the same. The people now, in effect, meet in democratic assembly and govern themselves ;- but it is by certain agents appointed and commissioned by the prescribed forms of that constitution, and upon the familiar principle, that what the constituent power or principal, does by its agents, it does itself. The people constitute that constituent power. They declare and promulgate their rules of self-government by the agency of the Legislature, in the form of our Statute laws. They explain and administer those laws to individual exigencies by their judicial agent; and our chief magistrates, the people's executive agents, enforce obedience to the popular will, thus declared and administered by the physical power of the whole community. But, the people, after all, are in truth the only responsible party to the citizen, and to the world. A vast responsibility, indeed, and demonstrates the importance of popular wisdom, virtue, and self-res-

It is a doctrine universally admitted, that the agent is ever bound by the express or implied will of his constituent, or principal; and this is as true in the case before us, as in the ordinary transactions between man and man. This government, then, being a government of the people by agencies, it follows that all the agents, Legislative, Judicial, and Executive, are equally bound by the express or implied popular will. If the people's will is not to be obeyed, they ought not to be responsible for the acts of the government, and in fact they do not govern. But by the constitution, their agents receive the people's in-structions in different modes. Senators and Representatives are either expressly or impliedly instructed by the people in all cases. But implied instructions always authorize a sound discretion in the agent; and the agent's acts equally bind the people in either case Not so, how-ever, if the agent goes beyond a sound discretion or right reason, or is seduced into improper concessions-

such acts are void and may be treated accordingly.

The Judge receives the people's instructions through the Statute Book, and they bind him also in all his official duties as far as they go. But there are cases frequently before him, upon which the people in their Statute Book, have given him no orders, or those orders may be ambiguous, and yet common justice requires his action,—then, their instructions are necessarily implied, that he shall use a sound discretion, and in obedience he may aid his own judgment by all the lights of judicial learning. But the people should, as far as practicable, pass, by their legislature, all laws which are administered by their judicial agent. This would require a codification of our laws. The executive agency of this government has already been described. The people instruct this agent, also, through the Statute Book, and through the judgments and decrees of the Courts, of which it is the mere minister,

This, though a concise, is yet deemed to be a correct view of our government. It is simple and intelligible in its theory; and affords the greatest possible security for the rights of the citizens; for unless the people lack either discretion or good temper, or unless even common sense itself shall fail, they will not injure themselves. One thing, however, in a system so wise is remarkable, that the people should not, in their constitution, have reserved to themselves the direct appointment of their Judicial agents; for this agency is as much accountable to the people, as the others, and the people as much accountable for its acts. As it stands now, the Courts are too remote from the principle. And the people feel it. Yet some are even so indiscreet as to insinuate that the judiciary is designed as a barrier to oppose the popular will. Whoever wishes to destroy this institution will any to convince the people that it is above their con-

worst enemies, themselves.
Such doctrines are far, very far behind the spirit of the ege. The common mind is the fountain of good law, as of good politics. In a like conservative spirit it is maintained by the opponents of Democracy, that there is intrinsic strength in the government, aside from the popular will. That by constitutional checks and balances, it becomes a self-purifying, self-regulating, and almost selfperpetuating institution, having a will independent, and even capable of controlling that of the people, when occasion requires. But the Worcester Convention, in the language of democracy, affirm, "that the structure of our government is designed merely to give to the will of the people the form and power of law." The people will decide between the two theories.

If, then, the popular will be here the government, we

are to look to the body of the people for all causes disturbing its equity or harmony; and thus the structure of society among us, becomes an object of far greater interest than the structure of the government itself. It is there that different and powerful interests conflict and struggle for preponderance, it is there also they must be balanced, or their sinister influences neutralized. If public sentiment is correct, the government can hardly be wrong; if incorrect, to what power shall we appeal?

assume as an obvious truth that the common sense and intelligence of the community is fully competent to master and manage all the intricacies of our common selfgovernment. We doubt not that the ordinary pursuits of usiness, among competing equals, the common administration of justice by a jury, is as high an effort of mind as any of the functions of our common government. We see, moreover, daily, that to every one is kindly and bountifully given all necessary wisdom for his individual good. but who will so far distrust Providence, as to deny that the gift is ample for all his social wants, also. Men can govern themselves in society, or God's work is imperfect.

In society, and for the uses of our common interests, each individual mind is a luminary, and it is the collected rays of all these, which constitute the common wisdom and the great object sought by honest men and patriots, is to give to the people in their work of self-government the fullest benefit of this collected light and wisdom. And how can this be better accomplished than by leaving to every man the entire freedom of his judgement, and by carefully cultivating that state of society which renders all minds in the highest degree independent of each

Whenever, by the accident of superior wealth, station, office, or any other artificial advantage, one mind, or any number of minds are brought into bondage to other minds, a portion of heaven's own light, given for our common illumination, is extinguished, the balance of power in the body of the community is disturbed, and the interests of the people suffer. And, therefore, it is apparatus rent, as in the language of the Worcester Convention that to secure to all the enjoyment of equal laws, it is necessary that the people from whom they emanate should be on an equality in their social and political condition.

But be it remembered, that this is not an exact equality of dollars and cents, of literature, or of the powers of mind. But it is that relative equality in social position which gives relative equality and independence of mind in public or private action. Further than this democrats. even of the radical school, never go; and to this point they labour to bring both the sentiment and practice of the people. Self-respecting and self-governing minds are their culture and their care, they wish to purify and elevate the whole mass, and here they become co-workers with the moralist and the religionist, upon the principle that religion and morality are as important in our public as in our private duties.

It should also be borne in mind, that our experience encourages no hope that our present government can exist in any social condition, other than that from which it ema-

their system of self-government under a royal charter, It is history that under the first charter of government granted by King Charles the First, a prince of well known aversion to popular liberty; but they smoothed down its royal features, and with great sagacity and ingenuity They provided for the common defence, they passed their own laws, administered their own justice, and found no until in equitable form and power it rivalled our present This was full and constitution, and as delicate and as sensitive in all respects to all popular impulses, and as happy an organ to give efficacy to the will of the people. A sure test of a ood government.

Yet were not the people under this government blessed at all times, with that equal justice which its perfect structure would seem to warrant. Their social equality came at length to be disturbed, and in their legislation, special interests were fostered instead of the common good. Not those of wealth, for they were in those primitive times equally poor, but those of the Church, in which

in personal influence there was great inequality.

The great influence of our early church and clergy is now well understood by all readers of our history. No priesthood was ever more vigilant and united, and more secular and interested than they. They most sedulously taught in its broadest sense, and the people believed, that religion was the chief business of life, and that the interests of the church were store of other interests, and they in the end raised its influence above all other popular influences. This being done and the influence of the church being the dominant influence in the community, here was no serious obstacle to its free use of the people' government to pass all the necessary enactments to in-

rease and perpetuate its power.

To detail the acts and policy by which the early church rose to almost absolute power, under a free constitution, would be to write a history of the first half century of our government. They constitute mainly a series of special legislation, by which the advancement of the church interest and influence was directly sought, and the public good might follow as an incident, or an accident even. A surer test of bad legislation.

The control of the elective franchise was first secured, by a law declaring that no man should be admitted to the freedom of the Commonwealth, but such as were church members. Then followed rules of discipline, by which no charch could be lawfully gathered without consent of a regularly ordained minister. Church membership was conferred by vote, upon confession of a Church-made creed, and reciting satisfactory religious experience by the applicant; and thus the right of suffrage was by church favor, and our hardy ancestors sought of church bounty and in church records their qualifications for self-government. And thus their frame of government rested on a religious basis. Ours rests upon wealth, as the foundation and measure of power. A biting satire, and a significant description of this age.

The Rev. John Cotton, the founder and advocate of clerical power in his day, publicly affirmed, that the government of the Commonwealth should be fashioned to the setting forth of God's house, which is the church, rather than to accommodate the church to the civil state. Democracy, he affirmed, God never ordained as a fit government either for church or state. For, exclaimed that man, in fancied triumph, if the people be governors who shall be governed?-Strange the learned divine could not solve his own enigma, by the discovery, that they then governed themselves. His idea of a perfect government was one which referred all sovere God himself. A pure Theocracy, the Supreme Ruler of all being the lawgiver, and speaking through the Church by his holy saints and ministers; as if God stood ready to pass the laws, when the Rev. John Cotton and his pious brethren were prepared to announce them to the people. Surely those early gentlemen ought to have been a bulle more in advance of Numa, Mahomet, and the Incas of Peru, in their political notions. All these were fond of a Theocracy, they being the fortunate accredited agents of that invisible spiritual sovereignty they professed to adore.

Yet there is more of truth in this quaint notion of a Theocracy, than Cotton or his cotemporaries probably ever dreamed of. Democracy itself considers God our great Lawgiver; and that the best efforts of mortal legisand designed to protect them, against their own ordained as good for men in a social state. But he selects no special earthly agents as the honored instruments of his will in this respect, nor does he deal in special legi lative grace. He speaks to all his children through that common reason and conscience which he has given them; and his laws are general like all his other bounties. A special statute-book, for special and favored interests, in

hurch or state. God never framed. You will hardly be surprised, fellow citizens, to learn, that under such schemes and principles, and an all-power ful special churce domination that our angestors were ruled for more than half a century as with a rod of iron; and this through as free and popular forms of legislation as our own, state or national. Nay, learn yet further that as our own, state or national. your case is in a degree parallel with theirs. Substitute the power of wealth, the object of modern adoration, for that of the old church, and then listen to the declaration of its great advocate, the Cotton of our times, when he "that it is the part of political wisdom to found says, government upon 'property, property being the true basis and measure of power!"—or, in Cottonian phrase, fashion the government to the setting forth and wealth, in all its associated forms and vested charter privileges, rather than accommodate its natural rights, to the natural equality of the chizens, and the structure of our And then reflect that this vile principle government. false as it is, at this hour actually lies at the foundation of this government, and, what is yet worse, is constantly recognized in practice; and old Massachusetts is now ruled by a dominant monied influence, as she was once by dominant church, and we shall cease to jeer the ilgrims. And in this there is no mystery. From the eginning public sentiment has been, hear the law. The structure of all our governments have been expressly designed to make it so; and whatever of special interes influence-be they of church, of wealth, or of hereditary title or incorporated perpetuities, either by fraud or seduction, rule public sentiment or deceive it, they have the use of the government for the time being, and rule the people. nd rule the people. And all such special interests in power are jealous, vin-

lictive, misanthropic, and of course, aristocratic. very definition of political aristocracy here is the unlawful domination of special interests, such as we have named, in the people's government. And thus it is that both reason and experience demonstrate that none but common interests and common influences can rule us in safety. As common indeed as our common air and water. As common even as the Divine bounties, for these are true, just, equal genial, philanthrophic, and of course, democratic, for the ist definition of political democracy here is the righteous lomination of common interests and common influences and none other, in the government.

By a knowledge of these truths we can readily solve that strange mystery of tyrranny and persecution in our early history, and under the first charter. It was a special into the remote wilderness, there to perish with her little ones by the hands of savages. It scouraged and banished the Quakers and hung wizzards and witches as the devil's own at Salem. These were all different results of the ame political conservative school, and but different acts of

To the world and to the sufferers, the people were held responsible for these acts; and yet they did not come of popular influences. They in truth came of the special influence of demagogues in canonicals, in an unguarded hour, reaching the people's government and passing their fiery spirits through it in the shape of laws damnatory, to be sure of church-made heresies in form, but in substance, clearing out of the way hated rivals of their power. When have we known the commen mass of any people, under common interests and influences, persecute and destroy As we have before, hinted none but a people deceived o This, our history proves, was from a society of betrayed into anger, will misgovern themselves, and then

equals.

Our ancestors, the fathers of New England, and the founders of its free institutions, came to this land as equals; they tilled the new soil as equals; and as equals.

The experiment of self-government by the people, under they pursued the mechanic arts. In all social intercourse they met as equals, for the advancement of piety and good learning,—for the uses of self-government, and in suicidal persecutions,) and the occasion was improved to all the enjoyments of private hospitality; in short, they annul their charter in chancery. The humble and suffer

ty, not their own-to command their homage or excite their jealousy as their feelings should incline, but in all cases to seek is own aggrandizement. It soon became the dominant special interest-the elective franchise was then based on property, and from thenceforth old Church power waned before its splendid rival, and gradually in the lapse of time, down to the revolution, merged in the common mass of popular power where it rests to this day. It has now found its just position, and its true strength rests in a common confidence and love of its benificent and unstentatious deeds. Happy, thrice happy should we be in its pious ministers, were they as democratic in civil as they are in their own ecclesiastical affairs, and if they would bring into political action their own church rule of discipline, that the body of a community is wiser than any of its members, and is therefore entitled to respect and obe

FELLOW CITIZENS .- It has been our object thus far not only to defend, but to bring to public notice, the mo-tives and principles of our party—and this by considerations of the nature of our social compact and by the teachngs of history.

We demonstrate that ours is a people's self-government, or in the language of Mr Van Buren, already quoted, "the supremacy of the popular will is its foundation." That to preserve this mode of government in its purity, a relative equality and independence in all things is necessary among the people. For if you will elevate men morally and mentally, encourage their equal hopes of self-consequence, and stimulate their self-respect, as an unfailing source of public and private happiness and virtue. But once paralize the better feelings of our nature by a conscious relative inferi-ority, and vice and degredation will be sure to follow, and

the public interest suffer in exact proportion.

We show that our government originated in an equal social state-was fitted to it-met all its wants-grew up with it—and will end in effect, if not in form, when that equal state shall be broken up or materially disturbed.

That such a government and such a social state is ample for all our wants also—they afford the greatest possible fa-cilities for the full developement of all that is good and great in human nature itself, and are far preferable to wealth; for stimulated by the incentives of equal means of intelligence and of wealth and consequence, and the perpetual exercise of social and individual self-governmentthe whole mass of intelligence and virtue is brought into activity and for public as well as private benefit, and thus the whole system, whether coming of a wise forecast or of the accident of our social position at the beginning-or of both, as is probably the case, it approaches the nearest to perfection of any social condition yet discovered or enjoyed by our race.

It rests the security of our rights, personal and of property, at home and abroad, on the stable foundation of a nation's wisdom and justice. And so long as virtue predominates over vice, and wisdom over folly in the mass of mankind, this foundation will endure. To doubt, is to be distrustful of the wisdom of Deity himself. There never was and never will be a time when justice and wisdom shall cease to reign in the common mind of an enlightened people; and to establish their supreme authority and to secure their ready action in government, has ever been the most ardent effort of philanthropy and patriotism. That effort has been successful in our case, at least in theory, and we are that favored nation whose sovereign lord and master is the common mind. We enthrone the common reason and establish it over us, and we cheerfully obey its decrees, herein following a safe guide and a glorious example.— And the world of despots and conservatives, as greatly marvel at the notion of a decent government without a visible enthroned image of sovereignty, as the old heathen nations did at the religion of the Jews, when they first dearned with surprise and distrust, that those obstinate fanatical ultras maintained in Jerusalem and at a mighty charge, a mysterious temple in which was no visible graven image of any divinity.

Such are the principles of the Democracy, oft adopted

and declared as their rules of political action. Loyalty to that rightful sovereign, our common reason, God's vice-gerent among men, is their motto and their pride, and when traitorous to that potentate, they will cease to deserve or desire their name. And we now take occasion in behalf of the party whose chosen organ we are, for this purpose, to declare that they will recognize no other prinoles, and that in practice they will advance no further than these principles will warrant. And they earnestly request their fellow citizens as a measure of justice to learn and to settle their character from their own avowed sentiments and public conduct.

If then, this democracy is not a holy cause, and if embracing as it does all just human interests, it may not well be deemed the party of mankind, and worthy to win all honest hearts, then indeed, are we laboring under deep, very deep self-deception. We know indeed, that to the great body of the party, democracy, like all other virtue, s and ever must be, its own reward. It is not a position o nourish that pride which knows no gratification but in looking down upon inferiors. It is political temperance and frugality, and therefore self-denying and self-restraining-it is equalizing also, and therefore holds out no initements to mere self-seeking and self-glorifying menclaiming more than their due portion of social consequence and social good. And hence it is that neither the democracy itself, nor the democratic features of our government have ever met the wishes and graspings of the vivatious sons of high and unequal fortune among us any more than they have the same class in other governments. For all aristocracy in all countries, whether of a chartered nobility, or of chartered wealth, of Lords or Corporations, creatures of the government is alike. It originates in human cupidity and pride, generated by the accident of unequal advantages of social position, raised to political favor. Left to its natural state and the dealings of Providence, it evaporates in style of living and social homage; illustrious and harmless in self-consequence and in nature's own appointed time it dies and rots like all other vanities, with little ocial mischief, other than that of bad example.

But it is in its combined and artificial state, seeking additional power and consequence from the common govern ment, and especially when it severs from the common mass as an opposition party which excites the reprobation of democrats. Mr Van Buren in the passage quoted, aptly describes it as "a spirit inherent in all societies, which has never ceased to maintain a powerful foot-hold in these States, and ever at work to subvert the equal rights of the And a malign spirit it must surely be to require the costly propitiation of a perpetual offering of human

But it is our fortune, Fellow Citizens, under a novel government to encounter this evil. It is and has been since the adoption of the constitution under various names and forms, a combined and artificial power, and gradually strengthening itself by concessions from the government, and arrayed in opposition to the democracy. And since its origin it has maintained perpetual succession of its order, and although the aristocrats have almost hourly changed, yet the aristocracy never, and is at this moment push ing with new recruits, for exclusive privileges, mingling the interest in power, and we mark the consequences. We see it in a storm of passion, hurl the radical Williams from the jurisdiction by a sentence of banishment it drove the Antinomian Mrs Hutchinson in mid-winter from Boston ted into a party of jealous and thankless fruition. Embedded in wealth we may say also it is voluptuous, timid, contempt-uous and grasping. Knowing its policy is a standing wrong upon the equality of the people, it naturally dislikes the in-jured object with good cause, dreading its indignation, and yet with wonderful assurance endeavoring to excite a sympathy as objects of common and unmerited jealousy. Now wonderful that the ears of such are dull to the truths

of Democracy? And will you talk to them of promoting democratic equality, social and political, as a benevolent means of promoting human happiness, and in furtherance of the Divine will even? To them it is mockery. Noah's warnings of a coming flood to the old race of voluptuaries was not more promoting flood to the old race of voluptuaries. was not more unwelcome. Democratic Equality! honest wealth with knavish pauperism! huge paws with delicate fingers! Democratic equality! the phrase itself is hateful and there is not in all the language, another of equal power to excite a like array of intense passion in their minds. They will discover nothing in it—they will know nothing of it, but the excited hatred of the poor against the rich; of it, but the exchange of the lower orders to bring on one sweeping a conspiracy of the lower orders to bring on one sweeping levelling system, and they seem in fancy to muster hosts of paupers, and office seeking demagogues coming up over of the land to devour it, like the frogs and lice of Egypt. Even the ordinary changes and agitations of an enterpris-ing business community inspire unceasing alarm; they fear individuals in society will get displaced in some of fortune's frolics, as themselves may have been, and then at tempt to establish themselves there, as they have done; any individual eccentricity therefore, at once excites the

enquiry who is he, what is he, and what are his views? And they look upon all ingenious and indomitable demo-oratic spirits as natural rivals and natural enemies, and they take care in advance to treat them accordingly.

Now can any thinking man fail to discern in all this a strong conservative spirit, and the combining elements of an aristocracy? What is aristocracy, and in fact all artificial settled authority, ever existing among men, but the fixing of the fortunates of a given hour, in the position of power, and by corporate perpetual succession continuing that power to rule the people.

It is always an attemrt to counteract nature's favourite law of equal chances to all, for all the good things of this life. Men pampered of fortune, are not content with the personal social power that comes of intelligence and virtue nly. This is popularity merely and unstable—they long for perpetuity and the everlasting habitations of influence and who does not see that from such longings naturally follow combination, and a sympathizing system of politicsand that we must expect that in our present social condition that each succeeding race of fortunates of the given hour, whether of wealth or place, will be struggling to perpetuate their present luck, in favored succession at the cost of our common free institutions, of our common rights and of those to come after us, reckless of all consequences, and thus constitute a perpetual party. A party which now and since the adoption of our constitution and under all names has been the party of privilege of special legislation, and

The Constitution came from the hands of the old patriots a very simple intelligible instrument and based upon a series of truths equally beyond cavil. It was designed to afford a general protection and to administer general laws only to all under it, to give efficacy to the popular will and not in the least degree to lead or control it, or exclude its action on all interests and all subjects.

But how soon in the hands of special interest partizans, did the corruptions of constructive and implied powers begin and how vigorously have they been pushed on to this day. It was found that in this mode, special privileges and powers to the favored few might be generated and perpetuated safe from the power of the people; and the constitution instead of protecting common right might by the magic of construction be made to protect special privilege And this is aristocracy. And from that time to the present the party have become the sanctimonious eulogists of the sacred constitution. Whenever it bleeds and suffers under democratic misrule, they bleed also and answer groan for groan. To expound it in their interests and defend it as expounded they sedulously elevate into highest patriotism -far beyond that which expels invasion, or calms civil hate and strife. But then the constitution they cherish is one abounding in constructive graces, and construed, too by ingenious men in their service and for their special benefit; and to them the commentary is much the better part. It is quite natural, therefore, that they should contemn that democratic reading, which makes it a constitution sensitive and responsive only to common influences, to our common wisdom and to the common good. To confer sovereignty on the people's will, instead of opposing it, and to lay bare all interests to the action of that rightful sovereignty and not to raise constructive barriers round special interests to

exclude it; or if entering to paralize its power. In the same spirit and policy, to establish, nourish and perpetuate unequal fortune is our whole system of associated private wealth, with its accompanying code of corporation laws, and all those legal sophisms of plighted public faith-compacts, irrevocable, under all public exigencies, between the sovereign power and individuals-of sacred vested charter rights elevating the mere fictions of private cupidity, into high contracting parties with the government -as co-equals and as some maintain (God save the Commonwealth) co-workers with it too, for the public good !as if the people governing themselves, can make an agree-ment with themselves, which themselves cannot alter when their own necessities shall require it !--or when such agreements are in derogation of common right!—Can an individual make any valid contract bartering away his natural right to liberty and the free pursuit of the great ends of his being ?-Surely not. No more can a self-governing people make valid laws, or grant special privileges, in derogation of our common rights. If they could, the corruptions, mistakes and all unlawful influences of this age may be perpetuated through all others, and a worse than heredi tary despotism set over us and far beyond our reach. Our general laws when found bad are repealed,-how are special laws stronger than general ones? Democrats hold that both must give way before the public good.

If we concede that vested charter rights to property and privileges of any character are effectual against the claims of our common sovereignty itself whilst seeking the public good, then has the power of wealth already intrenched itself in positions, in this community, where our common government cannot act, and where the power of the people can never come. And what power is that which is above the control of the people; and perpetual too? Call it what you will, it is unnatural and arbitrary, as a settled crown or peerage. And chartered wealth also, is privileged above all other wealth, and charter rights to the things of this world are much holier than those conferred by na-

Upon this conservative hypothesis the charter rights to banking privileges in this State, resting upon irrevocable compacts, can in no degree be abridged or restrained upon principles of public good, though the whole system should become a public nuisance. Yet a people's legislative agents, we will not say how, or under what dominant influences, have without scruple taken away our natural right to banking advantages,-and that too in favor of charter terests. Can the government thus abridge natural rights, and multiply those of policy and artifice? So it is denied that the sovereign people can without consent, take, at any time, chartered railways, canals, turnpikes, and bridges, for public uses, at a reasonable price; yet the lands of our farmers, are daily taken without their consent, for a price set by others, and that not for the public, but for these very chartered favorites.

Fellow Citizens: Why is it that our natural rights are held so cheap, and made constantly to give way to the usurpations of personified wealth? It is because the influences of wealth predominate in this community, and has much disturbed our social and political equality. It is because this dominant influence has now possession of our free forms of government, and can pass laws in its own fa-your, like the Church under the first Charter,—and who can deny the justice of the sentiment in the Worcester resolutions, that the system tends to produce an artificial change in our social condition, which ought not to be, for a moment, tolerated by freemen and democrats; and mate-

rially hazards the purity and stability of the government. But this is an exhaustless subject, and we must leave it. Fellow Citizens, —it will be readily seen that in the foregoing the Committee present a concise view of democratic principles; and we venture to hope that it will be useful for our electioeering purposes. Could we conciliate all democratic minds among us, by imparting a true knowledge to them of our party faith, we should not doubt the result. In our judgement Massachusetts does not stand before this nation in her true political character. A great majority of her citizens are essentially democratic, and her opposition to the cause of the equal rights of the many, is and has been unnatural and kept up by artificial and most costly means. We believe, therefore, that the best electioneering matter we dates, VAN BUREN AND JOHNSON, and MORTON AND FOSTER, are the democratic principles, with the assurance that in the election of these men, we shall secure the supremacy of those principles and their practical benefits also in state and nation. Whether we have judged rightly

time will determine.

By order of the State Committee ABEL CUSHING, Ch'm.

The Tremont.-Pit, boxes, slips, and gallery were crowded last night, to welcome Finn, with a "three times three." The pieces went off dashingly.

Mr Eaton's Benefit is fixed for Wednesday evening next, when we expect his friends and admirers will make whose escutcheon shows no one blot of dishonor. a general turn-out. The house should be brilliantly filled for the young Bostonian, and his heart gladdened, and inspired with new ambition, by the generous support of his

fellow-townsmen on this occasion. How natural.—The Gazette, in giving an account of the conclusion of an interview with a friend, says-"He hastened to the post office, and we went to

A Jersey Custom .- It is a custom for the inhabitants of the towns around, to come three Saturdays in August for the purpose of bathing in the Raritan river. Black, white and yellow, all go in together with their clothes on, and have a grand time of splashing about.

The Commander of the Texian schooner-of-war Brutus, lying near the Battery, New York, gave an entertainment on Thursday afternoon to Gen. Hunt, of the Texian army, and a large party of ladies and gentlemen.

down on the 29th ult.

BOSTON MORNING POST.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1836.

We request the particular attention of our readers for | it:the article written by Colonel Lynah of South Carolina, explanatory of the Hon. Whitemarsh B. Seabrook's conduct at the late Centennial celebration of Harvard University. It clearly convicts the Atlas of a "A GRACELESS AND UTTER FALSEHOOD" (to use its own words) in saying DRED MAJORITY, over the present member Janes! This that "there was not a syllable that had even the ap- gratifying intelligence tells well for the cause of Equal pearance of being founded in fact," in our statement that "the harmony of the dinner part of the ceremony (at President Jackson. Cambridge on Thursday) was interrupted by a speech from Mr Webster." We therefore cast back the foul imputation, and denounce the source from whence it emanated as the fountain of calumny, falsehood, and arrogance.

To the Courier, for the injustice it has done us relative to this business, by intimating that we manufactured an been polled this year than last. In this county-one which atrocious libel, we look for honorable reparation.

To the Editor of the Boston Morning Post:-

Sir-Yesterday I received a letter from the Hon. Mr Seabrook, of South Carolina, hastily written at Providence, on his way to New York, in which he has reuested me to " explain, or vindicate him," from any unworthy suspicions in having retired from the company at the Harvard celebration on Thursday last, immediately late every Democrat to renewed exertion. It is the last at the close of Mr Webster's speech. It is only, sir, in the performance of this duty to a gentleman with In 129 towns, the result is, Bradley, (democrat) 10,613; whom I hold the same political opinions, that I could be Jenison, (whig) 11,689-majority for Jenison, thus far,

cumstance, although in the first instance Mr Legare was Our Senators are elected in this county, by nearly 500 erroneously named instead of Mr Seabrook, the imputa-are elected handsomely, and it is probable we have suction is left with the latter gentleman of having either ceeded in Orleans, Essex, Grand Isle and Orange, by small committed a breach in good manners, or of having been majorities, though we cannot speak with much certainty driven from the table by some remark offensive to his feel- as to the result in any of them. In Orange, for instance, ings. I suppose, sir, it is scarcely necessary that I should it is thought that Messrs. Jenness, Dickinson and Grisexplain how South Carolina has been divided into two county, though few returns have been received, we apprepolitical parties, each stoutly maintaining its own con- hend few doubts can be entertained of the entire success struction of the Constitution of the United States. Of

Mr Seabrook is a conspicuous and popular member. He has posssessed, for several years, in a very high degree, the confidence of this party; having been long a Senator in the Legislature of the State, and being at this moment to impart some more conclusive and satisfactory informaher Lieutenant Governor. His private character is one of tion to our readers, on most of these points. unblemished integrity and exceeding amiability; and his pen has been usefully employed at home in promoting the interests of agriculture and humanity; I may, then, with justice and great propriety, say, that such an individual was well entitled to a seat at the celebration.

Mr Webster was brought up by a sentiment, from the chair, in which he was most eloquently complimented as candidate, Van Ness and Allen-viz: 922. the "Defender of the Constitution." The political complexion of it struck me at once, as singularly inappropri ate to the place and the occasion ; and I felt an instant apprehension that the honorable gentleman might be forced to utter something unpalateable to myself and many other southern men who were present. I was seated on the relative to the affairs of Spain. right hand of my friend, Mr Legare, and so near to Mr so immediately awakened.

my gratification would have been perfect, but for the allusion to the State Rights party of South Carolina. In making a very fine and felicitous compliment to Mr Le
Gen. Cordova, and a Commander in Chief appointed, gare, Mr Webster, I thought, conveyed the idea that the
State Rights party and the confidence of the nation.

2d. That a Constituent Cortes be convened upon the State Rights party were the opponents of the Federal principle laid down in the Constitution of 1812, and Constitution, and that he and his friends had rescued it from the imminent peril of their assaults. I instantly isting Government. whispered to Mr Legare that he had received a very magGovernor had given way. And as to the third, the open nificent compliment, but that Mr Webster had touched me rupture with the existing government, it was still under under the fifth rib. Yes, sir, for a moment I winced un. consideration. der it;—and it was the same shaft that wounded Mr Sea-der it;—and it was the same shaft that wounded Mr Sea-of revolution. The Revista, a Lisbon paper, of Aug. 9, brook, and drove him from the table, together with a few says, that intelligence had been received that a revolution gentlemen who were immediately around him.

It should be borne in mind that this was the celebration | of an aged University-time honored, and illustrious for promising to give to Spain a Constitution with two Chamhaving given to the Republic some of her most distinguish- bers. This, however, is denied by the Lisbon Journal of ed men. The celebration was announced as purely in the 13th, which says, "we regret to find that M. Mendizahonor of literature. It was done within the very atmos- ministry are continuing their career of mischief an anarphere of the University itself, with whose "wooing breath," chy, and have now declared Madridin a state of siege." the demon of party strife was to have been charmed, and One cause of the tumult in Madrid, is said to have been hushed into silence. The city of Boston was crowded the postponement of the meeting of the Cortes from the 11th to the 15th of August. with strangers. A large number of them were invited without discrimination of parties: and in an assemblage of twelve hundred persons it would have been rational to suppose, that there were many present who would be made be substituted for the Constitution of 1812, all diplomatito feel uneasy by allusions to particular modes of opinion. | cal relations will immediately be stopped with the Govern-Is it sir, to be wondered at, that a gentleman like Mr Sea- ment thus established, and passports demanded. brook, holding a high office, the gift of the people of South fined to his bed with a violent inflammatory fever. Carolina; with a political faith founded on principles These papers contain intelligence of the death of Lieut. which he considers to be sound-feeling too the conscious General Evans, the Commander of the English Division in integrity of an honest mind—and sitting in that assembly as the invited guest of the University should have felt deep as the invited guest of the University should have felt deeply offended by the remark of Mr Webster ? Sir, it was a have been expected, chagrin, and embarrassment to all parties, as must ever happen when explanations are to be anxious to be infarried, and it is believed that when she made. Every gentleman from South Carolina-every man becomes Queen her government will be very liberal. of delicacy of either party must have felt it in some degree. We sat in that assembly unarmed, and under the panoply of hospitality, which should have shielded the humblest guest, even from the breath of unkindness. But

Lady Sykes is the lady who recently had a crim. sir, I have done. I trust that I have said enough to exculpate Mr Seabrook from all unjust suspicions of ill-breeding, or capriciousness. He did what every highminded gave £10,000 to stave off the action, as his Lordship man would have done in his situation, sitting at that table would be cast in damages, and his character blown. as an officer, and the faithful public servant of a State, The Prince of Capua and his fair bride, Miss Smith,

Let me not be misunderstood. I acquit Mr Webster of all intention to give pain to any one. In the full fervor of impulsive genius, it is not easy "to check the thunder in Charleston, S. C., on the 3d inst., fifteen of which were mid volley," and for my own particular pain in the affair, black persons. the pang was but momentary. Towards Mr Leagre, who has been most erroneously, and with unpardonable thought- We have before us a letter from Natchez, Miss., by lessness brought before the public, and made to say things which we learn that Mr Thatcher Cotton, lately of this that he never even imagined, I feel not only respect, but city, where he transacted business as a dry goods dealer affection—a friend from whom I differ in politics, but on nothing else; and whom I have long and intimately known uel R. Hughes. The particulars, as related in the letter, -let him have praise; for his genius and his acquirements are, that Hughes, who is said to be a young man of first command it-but let it not be given at the expence of Ca- respectability, had, some weeks previous, a difficulty with

> I am Sir, your hamble sevt. JAMES LYNAH.

Tremont House, Sept. 11th, 1836.

The Grand Masonic Hall at Lexington, Ky., was burnt red to, will do an act of justice to Mr Scabrook by repub-I lishing the above.

VERMONT ELECTION.

We received further returns last night which render FLETCHER'S election to Congress over Janes, the present member certain. This is a glorious triumph, and has broken the heretofore invincible ranks of the Federalists in Vermont. The Vermont Statesman thus announces

GOOD NEWS FROM THE NORTH! FLETCHER ELECTED. 40

We stop the press to announce the glorious fact that in the 5th District, General Fletcher, the Van Buren candidate for Congress, is elected, by about SEVEH HUN-Rights. Fletcher is the first Democrat ever elected to longress, from this State since the first inauguration of

Horace Everett, the foremost man in the Vermont Federal Congressional Delegation, is, it is thought, defeated in the third district. The Statesman says-

As far as received the returns are decidedly favorable to Van Buren and Equal Rights. A much heavier vote has has ever been the strongest seat of Federalism in the State, where we had but two representatives last year, we have already heard from seven towns in which Van Buren Re-

presentatives are elected. The Vermont Patriot, printed at Montpelier, contains the following intelligence, which shows a great gain on the

"We are probably beaten on the State ticket by a small majority-a majority so meagre, as only to serve to stimudying struggle, and the last victory, of the Whig aristocracy, in this State. Waterloo awaits them in November. tempted to intrude on the attention of the public; and I therefore solicit its indulgence.

The press of this city having taken notice of the cirable tempted to intrude on the attention of the public; and I 1,076. The same towns last year, gave Bradley 8,959; opposition 14,750—majority, 5,791, reducing their majority 4,715. How long can Whiggery keep her head above water, at this rate?

wold are elected by less than 100 majority. In Franklin of the democratic ticket, though we have no means of asone of them (the predominant or State Rights party), them. The Whigs have doubtless carried Chittenden, Addison, Windsor, and Rutland. From Windham and Bennington we have no intelligence; so that we cannot, at present, determine how the Senate will stand-probably, nearly equal. Next week we shall doubtless be able

> Members Elect .- It will be seen from the list of members in another column, that out of 165, we have put down 91 as Democrats, and 76 as either Whigs or Antimasons -at all events, as opposition. We do not pretend that our list is entirely accurate, but we believe it will not vary much from the truth.'

Twelve towns in the 4th District give exactly the same number of votes for each Congressional Representative

LATER FROM SPAIN.

By the arrival of the ship Ariosto, Capt. Blackler, from St Ubes, which port she left on the 19th ult., Messrs Topliffs have received a file of the Lisbon English Journal to the 13th ult.—which contains important information

Disturbances still continue in Spain, and it seems now Webster that I could distinctly hear even the lowest tones thrown. The constitution of 1822 has been solemnly proof his voice; and, as it was the first time I had seen or claimed at Cadiz, Seville and Badajoz, as well as at Maheard him, I listened with the utmost attention. It seemed laga. In Seville, on the receipt of a despatch sent to the authorities by the civil government of Cadiz, they called to me that the sentiment must embarrass him if he should together the superior officers of the National Guard, and speak up to it, and that he purposely touched it very slight. made them acquainted with what had occurred at Cadiz, ly which greatly increased inmy mind the interest he had the proclamation of the Constitution of 1812. It was then agreed that all the corps in Seville should be drawn up, in order to ascertain the spirit they were animated Parts of his speech were masterly and beautiful; and with. The result was, that Commissioners were appoint-

3dly, That obedience be no longer paid to the ex-

As far as related to the two first articles, the Civil

had taken place which caused considerable bloodshed, the result of which was the dismissal of Isturitz, and the appointment of Mendizabel as Prime Minister: the Queen

Madrid, Aug. 5 .- We are assured that the French ready commenced, the existing fundamental laws should

Isturitz, the President of the Spanish Ministry, is con-

Every thing was quiet in Portugal .- Merc. Jour.

Letters from Lendon say that the King is very sick,

Lady Sykes is the lady who recently had a crim. in various branches of the arts and in medicine, which con. affair with Lord Lyndhurst. The Carlton Club

are at Marseilles, having been refused admittance into

There were seventeen cases of Cholera reported at

rolina's integrity and devotion to the Constitution of her Hughes consequently armed himself for self-protection, and on Saturday evening, about 9 o'clock, they met on the landing, as Cotton was going on to the hill. It was quite dark, but Hughes observing Cotton in the act of drawing a pistol, fired at him and shot him. Cotton survived about an hour, and Hughes delivered himself up to the proper N. B. Editors who have commented on the fact refer- authorities, was tried and honorably acquitted .- Trans.

POLICE COURT.

Duffee came to complain against Coffee, for stealing a broach from himself, and a watch from his friend.

Court-What were you about when the theft happened? Duffee-I was asleep.

Court-What was your friend about? Duffee-He was asleep too !

Court-How do you know then that Coffee took your

Duffee-Because I felt his fingers fumbling about my watch pocket.

Court-Did'nt you speak to him then ? Duffee-O, yes; says I-What are you after John, me

Court—What did he say in reply?

Duffee—He made answer, Dont be unazy, Henry; for

I'm only after a drink. Court-This you say was when you were asleep?

Duffee-To be sure. Court-How do you know you was not dreaming ? Duffee-'Caze, when I waked up my broach was gone.

Court—Have you any witness besides yourself?

Duffee—I dont want any, for his own evidence will convict him, if we can only get him here, and make him con-

Court-We cannot grant a warrant upon such slight

evidence.
Duffee—Its hard—

By-stander-But fair.

George Bliss, was awakened from a blissful trance, by falling head foremost into a cellar. His face was-severly smashed by the tumble, and in addition to that misfortune, they took him to the court where they fined him \$3.00 and costs-for falling, perhaps.

Jim Brown stole a hammer-fined \$10.00 and costsr in default of the dust, to hammer stone in the house of Correction one month.

To the New York Sun: - Bright luminary of Gotham, we would advertise thee, that the back-sliding Ex-Constable John Read, of "diamond-pin" immortality, is not that dread terror to evil doers, the veteran and illustrious officer George Reid, nor any akin to him. The celebrated thief catcher always spells his name thus-REID !whereas the pin-fugitive can't spell his name at all. Neither have we in our humble village, such an awful dignitary as "High Constable of Boston." In strict accordance with the " Declaration of Independence," our constables are all " created free and equal." The title of High Constable, it is true, has been applied to Veteran Reid, but solely from personal considerations—he being, by some inches, the tallest member of the constabularie; and Heaven forfend, bright Sun, that thou shouldst ever practically learn the difference, between the length of thy legs. tically learn the difference between the length of thy legs and his. The very thought of it puts us in a tremor, and General Court. racks our mind with hideous reminiscences of our early lessons in Algebra: -Ex. gr-R. moving with the velocity of 8 in an hour, and the Editor 4-the Editor being just a mile in advance-required, how soon will R. nab him ?-Ans .- in 15 minutes. Bolts and gratings! what an uncomfortable suggestion!

The Mechanic Rifle Corps looked splendidly yester day-it is a first rate company. Eaton dined them in magnificent style.

The lower buildings connected with the iron works belonging to the Messrs Parker, in Wareham, were burnt down on Friday night.

For the Boston Morning Post.

Mr Greene.-As various erroneous statements have been made in several newspapers, respecting the Roxbury Town Meeting, I propose, with your leave, to make a few plain remarks in reply to some of them.

It is stated in a city paper, that the sentiments of the people upon the question of granting licences "was fairly tested at the choice of County Commissioners two years ago, by the election of the temperance ticket. by a large majority-notwithstanding the most zealous and determined opposition." At the election referred to, the views of the County Commissioners with respect to licences, were unknown and unthought of by the voters, no temperance ticket (so called) was known, except to a few, who did not think proper to disclose its object. So far were the voters of Roxbury from apprehending the intended course of the County Commissioners, which even now is felt to affect injuriously the trade of the town, and which cannot but depreciate the value of every species of property in itso great an indifference was shown at that election that there were only about one hundred in all, and yet the number of voters in Roxbury is nine or ten hundred. These facts do not agree with the assertion that a "zealous and determined opposition" was shown, or that the intention of the County Commissioners was even

suspected by the people. At the recent town meeting in Roxbury, as is very well known, the Town Hall was crowded with citizens; probably nearly all the adult male members of the Roxbury Temperance Society were there, and, whatever might have been their numbers, it is believed that if every person in that Hall, opposed to the resolutions, had voted, there would not have been fifty votes against the resolutions. It is known that many members of that society disapprove entirely of their recent proceedings, and very wisely prefer to keep within the bounds which a prudent forethought and a just regard for the rights of their fellow-men suggest. ed, by cutting away her masts, and left with 3 feet water in Yet we are told in one of the papers, as if it were to have a great effect, that the "friends of temperance" declined voting-meaning the members of the temperance society. And here it may be remarked, that several writers have assumed the position that none are friends of temperance but the members of temperance societies. Nothing can be more arrogant and untrue; it is absurd, and as offensive to good manners as it is to good sense.

It is undoubtedly true, as stated by a writer commenting upon the proceedings of the Roxbury town meeting, that, " until the article [ardent spirit] is entirely banished from the country, it will continue to be sold and used, in spite of all that can be done to prevent it by legislation." This writer surely cannot be uninformed, scarcely can

any man be, of the indispensable necessity of this article

render it as certain as any future event can be, that it never will be "banished from the country." As it follows

then, that the article will continue to be sold and used, nah, and that legislation cannot and ought not to prevent it, the only question with regard to it, which the true friends of temperance can consider with any reasonable hope of a profitable result to their labors, is how to prevent an intemperate use of it, and as far as may be, Machias. avoiding all intemperate zeal in a good cause, endeavor to persuade the risen and the rising generation to abstain from the use of it. It is well known, and acknowledged with much gratification, that Temperance Societies in this country have done much good, and this result of their useful labors has been the natural consequence of the judicious means, argument and persuasion, which they have employed. But if, instead of using these legitimate instruments, they should resort to compulsory measures and resolve themselves into courts of inquisition to sit in judgement upon such of their fellow-men as differ with them in opinion, and presume to set up a standard of morality which neither religion nor common sense nor common honesty can anction, the cause of Temperance would be thrown back to its starting point, and the conscientious and disinterested members of the society, who have no view to office or emolument, no desire to build up a reputation of superior purity upon any other foundation than that of a well-spent life-these members would then see with regret that the conduct of their cause had been

entrusted to weak hands.

The reader's attention is directed to the Address from the Democratic State Committee published in this

Attempt to Steal Santa Anna.—A schooner arrived at New York from Brazoria, reports that the sch. Passaic, Hughes, from New York for Galveston, had been seized for having on board several persons from New Orleans, who made an attempt to steal Santa Anna, and take him to Mexico in said vessel; the persons were arrested and imprisoned before their plans were properly matured.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION .-The Democrats of the several towns in Middlesex county, are requested to choose as many Delegates as they are respectively entitled to Representatives in the General Court, to attend a Convention to be holden at Smith's Tavern, in Woburn, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st of September next, at 11 c'clock, A. M. for the purpose of nominating a list of Senators for said county, and transacting such other business as may come be county, and transacting such other business as may come be

The Democrats in the several towns in District No. 4, are also requested to choose Delegates to meet at the same place and day, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to nominate a candidate for Representative to Congress for said District.
au 19 By order of the County Committee.

TOUNTY CONVENTION.—The Democratic Republicans of the Berkshire Congressional and Senatorial District, are requested to send Delegates to meet in Convention, at Wilson's Coffee-House, in Lenox, on MONDAY, the 19th day of September next, at 1 o'clock, P.M. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Member of Congress and Senators for the Berkshire District, and also to agree upon a list of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, to be supported at the election in November next. Early notice is given, in order that there may be a general representation from every part of the District. By order of the County Committee. Committee. August 27, 1836

TAKE NOTICE.-The Democratic Republicans, friendly to the election of Martin Van Buren for President, residing in the several towns composing the Ninth Congressional District, are requested to send Delegates equal to the number of Representatives they are entitled to send to the General Court, to meet in Convention at Clark's Tavern, in Medfield, on Wednesday, the 28th day of the present month, (September) at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of agreeing on a suitable person to be recommended for their support at the approaching election in November, sent to represent this District in the Congress of the United States. Also, to agree on a list of candidates for Electors of President and Vice President.

By order of the District Committee.

NOTICE.—THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS OF DISTRICT NO S, are hereby notified that a Convention will be held at Weleon's Hotel, Andover, South Parish, on WEDEESDAY the 5th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. to select a candidate for Representative to Congress, and transact the ordinary annual business. The several towns in the District are requested to send

Per order of the District Commttee. Soptember 7, 1836.

many Delegates as they are entitled to Representatives in the

By order of the District Committee. DONORTHERN DEBATINE SOCIETY .- The Northern Debating Society will hold their first meeting for the season, on FRIDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock, at the Vestry of the Rev Mr. Robbin's Church, Hanover st.

The Address will be delivered by Francis Hilliard, Esq.; the Poem by Lewis Josselyn, Bsq.

To this meeting each member is entitled to three tickets, which can be obtained at the store of Mr Charles French, No 181 Hanover st.

JOHN C. PRATT, Sec'y. ist16th

IMPORTATIONS.

ROTTERDAM. Brig Elizabeth - 220 pipes gin - 17 kegs nutmegs - 176 casks linseed oil - 9 bales camlets - 422 cases glass - 8 bbls refined camphor - 3 bbls mace - 4 casks 2 bales mdz—89 bags clover seed—10 cases oil cloth—20 tubs camphor—30 bags mustard seed—30 kegs barley—4 cases cologne—4 do toys—2 cases brandy—1bale woollens—2 cases shoes—76 casks

TRINIDAD. Bark Frankiin-474 casks 25 bbls molasses-192 boxes Muscovado sugar—127 boxes white, 113 do brown

ogar. ST UBES. Ship Ariosto-650 moys salt——jars grapes. ST JOHN, NB. Sch Agengria—115 tons plaster.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-Tuesday, Sept. 13, 1836. Rises, Sets, Rises. H 1 00M at 7, and 2, 15 37M H8 16M H7 35M H 1 00M 58 69

SHIP-NEWS---BOSTON, 1836.

MONDAY, Sept. 12-ARRIVED. Ship Ariosto, Blackler, St Ubes, 19th Aug. Left ship Nester, Size, Portsmouth, 6 days; brigs Aquilla, Boardman, do do; Clarissa Ann, for Bath, next day. Sailed in co with ship John Hale, Crowell, for Portsmouth. 3d inst, lat 41, lon 49 40, passed the hull of a vessel, (a ship or bark,) apparently from 500 to 400 tons, even with the water's edge, bulwarks, &c. gone—had a broad white moulding across the stern, but no carried warks, when the 40 feet of the main meet received standard and the stern water and standard the stern water and standard the stern water and standard the stern water are standard to the stern water and standard the stern water and standard the stern water are standard to the stern water and standard the stern water are standard to the stern water and standard the stern water water and standard the standard carved work-about 40 feet of the main-mast remained standing. 10th, lat 42 40, lon 67, spoke sch Herald, of Plymouth, fm Grand Bank, 18,000 fish.

Bark Fraklin, Gibbs, Trinidad, 14th ult. Left bark Madeline, for Philadelphia, 2 days; brigs Patron, Henchmah, Boston do; Cordelia, Clapp, hence, just arr; Ajax, Theobald, fm Wisassett, disg. Brig Elizabeth, Long, Rotterdam 5th, Helvoet 29th July.

Spoke, Aug 11th, lat 50½, lon 17 46, bark Albion, 28 days fm Quebec for London. Br sch Caroline, Crosscup, Digby—25 cds wood.

Sch Cordelia, Baker, Philadelphia. Sch Lexington, Wheeler, New York.

Signal for a ship. CLEARED.

CLEARED.

Brigs Globe, Elwell, Bordeaux; Favorite, (Br) Card, Windasor; Nelson, Mabee, Eastport; sch Rolla, Donne Ryder, Jacmel; Br schs Lark, Card, Windser; Ben, Forest, Halifax; Albion, Forest, Arichat; Edwin, Goodwin, Digby; Experiment, Jaques, for do; schs Mary Ann, Harding, and Nonpareil, Jones, Washington, NC; Delight in Peace, Nickerson, Providence.

The brig Lewis, of New Haven, the crew of which were taken off, and arrived at this port in the Florence, was righther hold. The specie was saved with the crew.

The sch Concord, Plumer, from Baltimore for Augusta, arr at Edgartown, 3th, having shifted her cargo (lumber) in a gale. Vessel strained and leaky, and will have to discharge deck load to repair.

Sicilian brig Diligente, hence has arr at Palermo. At Havana, 26th ult, New Hampshire, for New York, via Matanzas.

At Pictou, 1st inst, Wm Smith, for Portland; Mary Silsby, At Fictou, ist inst, Wm Smith, for Portland; Mary Silsby, Philadelphia, wtg cargo; Granite, Coggins, Boston, do do; Leonidas, Providence, do; Grand Turk, Snow, Boston, do; Enterprize, Brayton, Warren, do; Wallace, Chamberlain, Boston, soon; Nahant, Fall River, do; Euphrates, Smith, Boston, 5; Corinthian, unc; Kosciusko, Somerset, 5; Boston, Drinkwater, Boston, 10.

PORTLAND, Sept 10—Arr Pioneer, Mitchell, Sydney. Cld Galen, Killgore, Pictou. Also cld, William Harris, Churchill, Cuba. BANGOR, Sept 9—Arr Porte Rico, Eustis, Beston. EASTPORT, Sept 3—Arr Edwd Preble, Boston; 5th, New

PORTSMOUTH, Sept 7-Arr Susannah Cumming, Patterson, Liverpool. CASTINE, Sept 1-Sailed Falcon, Greenlaw, St Ubes; Han-

nh, Carpenter, Martinique. NEW BEDFORD, Sept 10-Arr Jas & Lucy, and Pomona, WAREHAM, Sept 9-Arr Harvest, Fuller, Gottenburg. PROVIDENCE, Sept 11-Arr Spy, Boston.
Cld Harriet, Collins, Pictou.
Sailed Mary, Reynolds, Turks Island; Wm & John, Keller,

WARREN, Sept 7-Arr Lexington, Perry, Gardiner. NEWPORT, Sept 11-Arr Maria, Small, from New York NEW YORK, Sept 10th-Arrived Montevideo, Farren, Cadiz; Gen Jackson, Lubec; Angeline, Philadelphia. Cld Morison, Ingersoll, Liverpool and Canton; Grand Turk, Bartlett, Pictou; Henry Tallman, Lemont, London. PHILADELPHIA, Sept 9-Arr Samuel, Berry, Boston; Cal-

edonia, Baker, Newport; Lion, Baxter, Boston; Frederick & Lucy, New Bedford; Spartan, Tucker, Eastport; Thorn, Tay-

lor, Boston.

Below, sch Warrior, of Boston.
Cld John Bartlett, Thomdson, Fernandina.
Arr in the Schuylkill, North America, Parker, Lubec; Lycoming. Daggett; Village, Eldridge, Providence; Cairo, Buckcoming.

Cld fm Schuylkill, Forest, Balch, Boston ; St Cloud, Blan-

BALTIMORE, Sept 9-Cld Orleans, Chase, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; Lion, New Orleans.
NORFOLK, Sept 5-Arr Mentor, Carr, New York; Vincent,
Robinson, Thomaston; Union, Smith, Providence; Peru, Staples, Portland.
The Harriet Rockwell, West, for London, is on her way

GRANT, SEAVER & CO, 5 Liberty square ROXBURY. au12 epis8w



The steamboat PRESIDENT, Capt Coleman, will leave Providence, THIS AFTERNOON, Sept. 13, at 4 o'clock. Cars to meet the boat will leave the

The BOSTON will leave Tomorrow.



FROM BOSTON TO NEW YORK, DIRECT The splendid low pressure Steam-boat MOUNT PLEASANT, Capt, J. Gillespie, will leave D. Colby's Fort Hill wharf, on TUESDAY, 13th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M., for New York direct. Fare \$4 and found.

REGULAR LINE. LBANY AND TROY PACKETS. Schr VISSCHER, D. Attwood, master, GRECIAN, BENJ. BIGELOW, A. Matson, F. Wells, J. Cammett,

VICTOR. " DEBORAH,
These vessels are all of the first class, with experienced masters, who are likewise first rate Pilots.

Every exertion will be made to ensure punctuality and de

Merchandise by this Line, destined to places on the northern Canal, St Johns, Monreal or Quebec, or on the western or Ohio Canals, Lakes Erie and Ontario, Michigan Territory, will be forwarded without delay.

These packets will sail once a week from Boston, opposite

No 15 Long wharf, north side, and from the Pier, Albany and

Agents, at Boston, ISAIAH BANGS, 15 Long whf,
Albany, GAY & WILLARD,
Troy, GAY & WILLARD.

The fine ship INDIA, 441 tons burthen, will be despatched about 1st prox. to the consignment of James B. Higginson. For freight or passage out, or investment of funds hence, apply to THWING & PERKINS, 28 India whf, or to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wf. s12

FOR BORDEAUX.

On the 15th inst.

The well known coppered brig GLOBE, Capt Eiwell, will sail as above. For freight or passage,
having good accommodations, apply to DANIEL DESHON,
6 Long whf.

FOR HAVANA—Tomorrow.

The superior coppered At bark GULNARE, Cushing, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will sail as above. For ba ance of freight or passage apply to JOS. P. WHEELER. 79 State st, or to DAN'L DESHON, 6 Long whf.

The barque CLIO, a good vessel, two years old, will sail for the above port on or before the 16th inst., and take freight on low terms—Apply to DANIEL DESHON, ists16

FOR NEW ORLEANS—PACKET LINE.
The superior fast sailing Ship ARNOLD WELLES,
Howes, Master, is loading at India Wharf, having most
of her freight engaged, will have immediate despatch and
take steam at the Balize. For freight or passage apply to
S. R. ALLEN, 110 Milk Street. is4sp s12

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—REGULAR LINE.
With Despatch.

The regular packet schooner GRECIAN, Watson, master, will sail as above. For freight or
passage, apply to BANGS & ALLCOTT, 15 Long whf, or to the
master on beard, onnesite north side. master on board, opposite, north side.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY .- REGULAR LINE. To-morrow.

The regular packet schooner ALBANY, Capt E.
Scudder, Master—for freight or passage apply to
BANGS & ALLCOTT, No. 15, Long Wharf, or to the Master
scp12 on board opposite, north side.

FREIGHT FOR RIO JANIERO.

A vessel is wanted to take a cargo of Ice, say from 280 to 300 tons—apply to JOHN BROWN & CO. 29 Commercial street. is 2w s1 29 Commercial street.

WANTED.

To charter, a vessel from 120 to 150 tons—low deck, for a West India voyage.—Apply to DANIEL DE-SHON, 6 Long wharf.

WANTED TO CHARTER. A good coppered brig or schooner, of about 1200 barrels capacity. Apply to LOMBARD & WHIT-MORE, 21 Commercial whf. 1wis 812

FOR SALE. The fast sailing, copper fastened and coppered ship DUBLIN PACKET, 270 tons register, built of the best materials, carries about 4000 barrels, has an uncommon full inventory, and requires no expense to fit her for sea. Will be sold low, or exchanged for a smaller vessel. Apply to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wf.

PARK HALL.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that convenient and pleasantly situated house at the foot of the mail, corner of Boylston and Tremont streets, known as PARK HALL, where he will be happy to receive company at all times. His bar is well stocked with the best of all kinds of liquors, and he has an experienced cook. He can accommodate clubs and parties with dinners or suppers at short notice, and also transient or regular boarders.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public gentle state of the subscriber informs his friends and the public gentle state of the subscriber informs his friends and the public gentle state of the subscriber informs his friends and the public gentle state of the subscriber informs his friends and the public gentle state of the subscriber informs his friends and the public gentle state of the subscriber informs his friends and the public gentle state of the subscriber informs his friends and the public gentle state of the subscriber informs his friends and the public gentle state of the subscriber informs his friends and the public gentle state of the subscriber informs his friends and the public gentle state of the subscriber informs his friends and the public gentle state of the subscriber informs his friends and the public gentle state of the subscriber informs his friends. State of the subscriber informs his friends and the public gentle state of the subscriber informs his friends and the public gentle state of the subscriber informs his friends and the public gentle state of the subscriber of the

gular boarders.

The contectionary on the lower floor will be kept in good order, and persons wanting cakes, ices, &c. can be served at short actice.

Short actice.

E. JONES.

Jy 21

eopistf

E. JONES.

Also, a sufficient quantity of best Imperial slate to cover in a proper manner, two hundred and ten squares, of one hundred and ten squares feet each.

A modern built Brick Dwelling House, situated in the vicinity of Commercial wharf For particulars inquire of T. R. RAYMOND, 87 Commercial street. eopistf

A suit of Rooms in a genteel house, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, with board; also, a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board. Inquire at 103 Front street.

TO LET.

Wears o'd, with a light, thin mane, switch tail, one hind white foot, a white star on his forehead, and on his right side, close to the hip, a scar. Whoever will give information of the above to the subscribers, shall be suitaby rewarded—DANIEL SIMPSON & CO.

St sep13

Six Tenements situated in Devonshire street, next to the Exchange Coffee House, fitted for business purposes, and will be ready for occupancy in the course of next week.

LACKSON, Bath st. epistf jeso

HOUSE LOTS IN CHARLESTOWN. Ten good house lots, of about 1000 feet each, for sale in Martin street, near the Navy Yard. They would be sold separate if desired. Apply to E. HOMER, Jr. Battery wharf.

FOR RENT.

A large and commodious Suilding, situate on Court waiters in public houses—6 first rate waiters in public houses—several servants in private families. Apply at 47 Milk st.

Apply to the subscriber, in Joy's Euildings.

S10

A COTTING.

A NTED.—A porter in a public house—6 first rate waiters in public houses—several servants in private families. Apply at 47 Milk st.

ONEY TO LOAN—On good security, in sums to suit. Apply at 47 Milk st.

If all

FOR SALE.

For \$5000, if applied for before the 20th of Sept. a new brick house No 1 Essex court, near the head of Front st. If not sold then it will be to let.

S12

INE SHINGLES.—70,000 pine Shingles, of superior quality, now landing, for sale by DANIEL DESHON, No 6 Long whf.

The chambers in the new granite store Ann street, op-

FOR SALE.

A two story brick house at the north part of the city.

A Story brick house on Orange at. Apply to CHA'S and English the city.

BAS story brick house on Orange at. Apply to CHA'S at the north part of the city.

Heading. 10 m feet Southern pine ship Plank—for sule by F. E. WHITE, No. 22 Long wharf.

OGENTLEMEN.—Linen, Cotton, and Gingham Shirts, ready made, or made to order. Also an assort-shirts, ready made, or made to order. Also an assort-shirts, ready made, or made to order. Also an assort-shirts, ready made, or made to order. Also an assort-shirts, ready made, or made to order. Also an assort-shirts, ready made, or made to order. Also an assort-shirts, ready made, or made to order. Also an assort-shirts, ready made, or made to order. Also an assort-shirts, ready made, or made to order. Also an assort-shirts, ready made, or made to order. Also an assort-shirts, ready made, or made to order. Also an assort-shirts, ready made, or made to order. Also an assort-shirts, ready made, or made to order. Also an assort-shirts, ready made, or made to order. Also an assort-shirts, ready made, or made to order. Also an assort-shirts, ready made, or made to order. Also an assort-shirts, ready made, or made to order. Also an assort-shirts, ready made, or made to order. Also an assort-shirts, ready made, or made to order. Also an assort-shirts are shirts, ready made, or made to order. FEYO GENTLEMEN.-Linen, Cotton, and Gingham Shirts, ready made, or made to order. Also an assort-ent of Silk Shirts—ter sale by DARWIN CHAFFIN, 80 ashingten Street. epistf jy28

BROADCLOTHS.—A few cases Rock Bottom Broad-cloths—Blks, Blues, Greens, Wines and Browns—just received from the Factory. For sale at No 36 Water street, by CHARLES BRADLEY & CO.

BAINT MILL .- One large Paint Mill, with a Balance for sale by WILLIAM WARD & CO., 26 India street.

DLAID CASSIMERES AND BUCKSKINS 2 cases plaid cassimeres—1 case do. Buckskins just received and for sale by CHARLES BRADLEY & CO. 36

TREMONT THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, Sept. 13, Will be presented the play of the TWELFTH NIGHT. Aguecheek, Sir Te by Belch. Kilner. Houpt.

Mrs Barrett. Olivia,

To conclude with the farce of KILL OR CURE. Mr Finn. Mr Brown,

Prices—Boxes, \$1. Third Tier, 75 cents. Gallety, 25 cts. The Box Office will be open each day at 11 o'clock, A. M. at which time places may be taken.

A THEN ÆUM GALLERY.—The Tenth Annual Exhibition of Pictures in the Athenœum Gallery, will be opened every day, from 7 o'clock, A. M.

Season Tickets, for 3 months, 50 cents; single do, 25 cents.

I. P. DAVIS,
T. W. WARD,
T. G. CARY,
SAMUEL LAWRENCE JOHN BRYANT, Jr., I. McLELLAN, Jr.,

N. TRACY, MERCHANDIZE BROKER.

NO. 31 INDIA STRET, (Corner of Custom House,) BOSTON.

OPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a general commission husiness, under the firm of HALLET & BLAKE, and have taken store No 19 Gentral whf.

JACOB G. HALLET,

JOHN S. BLAKE. Reference-Joshua Blake, Esq.) Geo. Hallet, Esq.
Messrs Hawes, Gray & Co,
Nichols & Whitney,

jy9-istf

Boston. epis1m-au22

FRANCIS BRINLEY, JR. & CHARLES GILMAN,
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
BANGOR, ME.
Messrs E. A. & W. Winchester,
Englishers & Feedbage & Feedbag

Faulkner & Reed, W. C. Stimpson & Co. Thomas A. Dexter, Esq. Henry H. Huggeford, Esq. DR WILLIAM INGALLS, JR.,

No 8, Somerset Place. epis6m AMOS STEVENS, No. 5. South side of Fancuil Hall.

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
PATENT BALANCES, STOVES, FUNNELS, Constantly on hand. N. B. DEVEREUX, JR. DESIGNER, AND ENGRAVER ON WOOD,

47 Court street, (up stairs) Boston.

iseop2m-ostaw2m MALLEABLE CAST IRON AND STEEL FARMING UTENSILS.—MARINER, TEBBETTS & CO., No 109 State street, Agents for the Boyden Malleable Cast Iron and Steel Company, have for sale an extensive assortment of Pronged Hoes, Garden Hoes and Rakes, Stove Trimmings, Carriage and Harness Trimmings, &c., of Malleable Cast Iron and Steel, Manufactured at the East Boston Foundry; Hardware dealers are invited to examine the above mentioned articles—a liberal discount will be made to the mentioned articles—a liberal discount will be made to the trade. Orders are solicited from Machinists, Manufacturers, and others for every discription of Castings of Malleable Cast Iron and Steel—the Company having in their employ Pattern Makers, persons can have their Patterns made at the Foundry by furnishing a drawing and specification of the articles

VER MILLION.—Four cases China Vermillion. For sale by LEWIS & Co. 118 State Street, eopisSw

EAGLE INDIA RUBBER CO. NOTICE. THE E. I. R. Co. having made great improvements in the manufacture of India Rubber Goods, are now prepared to take orders for Ladies' and Misses' Aprons, Carriage Cloths, (a new and beautiful article) Shoes, &c. all of which they warrant to be superior to any heretofore offered to the public, both as to beauty and durability,—they invite all purchasers to call at 219 Washington, street, and examine for chasers to call at 219, Washington street, and examine for themselves. EDWARD HAYNES, JR. Agent. eop2wis

ADEIRA WINE—"Monture's" brand—old and superior quality—for sale by JAMES LEEDS Jr. & CO, 18 Long whf.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

For sale, a new Brick House, on Salem street, built in The proposal must be made separately for the bricks—for dwater, a convenient kitchen and two parlors on the first floor, and eight chambers; this house is new, has not been occupied, and is a desirable residence—terms accommodating.

Also, for sale, a new Brick House, situated on Staniford Place, having a kitchen, two parlors and twelve chambers, good water, a large yard, wash room, shed, &c. This house would command a high rent, and will be sold on accommodating terms, and at a bargain. Inquire of ADIN HALL, aug 27

STORES TO LET OR SELLON TREMONTST—Stores with or without the rooms over them, now erec.

Stores with or without the rooms over them, now erec. Stores with or without the rooms over them, now erec.

Stores with or without the rooms over them, now erec.

If ting on Tremont, near Court street, can be finished to suit the occupants and will be rented or sold on reasonable terms on application to CHA'S R. LOWELL, over (lobe Bank, or to G. M. DEXTEK, at P. T. Jackson's Office over Fire and Marine Insurance Office, 47 State street.

Also, for sale as above, some of the most valuable lots in Phillips place and Somerset st.

Isim 88

When presented to the Navy Agent, will be paid by him with in thirty days; the other ten per cent. will be required, until the deliveries shall be completed; and is to be forfeited to the United States, in case the contracts which may be entered United States, in case the contracts which may be entered into are not performed according to their stipulations.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—On Saturday night from DANIEL SIMPSON & CO'S stable, corner of Tremont and Eliot Streets, a middling sized Bay Horse, 9 or 10

TEORSES FOR SALE.—A gentleman about to leave the city for Europe offers his Coach Horses, also a single Chaise Horse for sale—warranted sound and kind for family use—sold for no fault, the owner having no further use for them. Apply to GILSON, 18 Blossom Street. istf sep13

ANTED.-From \$5000 to \$10 000 in a safe and in crative business for which a share of the profits will be given, and security at all times for the amount invested. A line addressed to A through the Post Office, with real signature, will be a tended to.

St sep13

BRIGHT VARNISH .- 25 bbls received by sew Hud-

TAMPSHIRE CLOTIIS.—Blue and Green Hamp shire Broadcloths—for sale by GRANT SEAVER & CO, 5 Liberty square. epis2m au12

sep J

OLLOW WARE.-For sale, at No 41 Commercia

ONEY BELTS.—A new and desirable article for travellers. For sale by DARWIN CHAFFIN, No. 30 Washington Street.

ENUINE ARROWROOT-A superior article put up in conisters of 14 lbs each-For sale by G. LEW. IS & CO. 118 State street.

bales Pilot Cloths, PETERSHAMS, &C.-10 bales Pilot Cloths—20 do Rose Blankets, for sale by the bales Pilot Cloths—20 do Rose Blankets, for sale by the backage or otherwise, at 10 Kilby, and 11 Doane st. by HOLkilby st. is3w au25

NATIONAL THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, Sept. 13. THE HUNCHBACK.
Mr C. H. EATON Master Walter, Julia. Mrs Anderson Helen. Mrs Smith

To conclude with the rail.

IS SHE A WOMAN!

Mr W H Smith Hon Hector Butler, Lady Caroline Butler,

Mrs Smith Prices-Boxes 75 cts-Third Tier 50 cts-Pit 371 cts-Gallery 25 cts.

Doors open at | before 7-performances commence at 7 |.

A CARD.—NATIONAL THEATRE.—BENEFIT.—Mr C. H. EATON respectfully informs the patrons of the stage that TOMORROW EVENING, Sept. 14th,
is appointed for his Benefit and last appearance in Boston, on
which eccasion will be presented THE MOOR OF VENICE.
Iago—Mr W. L. AYLING, who has kindly tendered his valuable services. Othello—Mr C. H. EATON. Otherentertainmonts will be specified in small bills. ments will be specified in small bills.

AST BOSTON LANDS.—The East Boston Company having suspended the sales of their lands, the subscriber offers to sell any lots owned by individuals, on receiving

WM. FETTYPLACE, Sup. E. Boston Co. TT&Sistf

lot of land situated on High street, 21 feet, near Federal street, from which there is an entrance to the rear of said lot, containing 1500 feet—the terms will be accommodating. Apply to ADIN HALL, Exchange st. eopistf au30

NLOUR. -300 bbls Philadelphia Flour, for sale by LOM-BARD & WHITMORE, 21 Commercial wf. 1wis s12

JOURNEYMEN HATTERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Three or four first rate
Journeymen Hat Makers, to which constant employment will be given if application be made to GRANT & STEVENS; Nashua. 3tis* 810

CAYLER'S IRON CHESTS.—STEPHEN A. PEIRCE, agent for selling Gayler's Patent Double Fire Proof Wrought Iron Chests and Safes, 370 Washington, cornel Essex street, has now on hand a complete assortment of al

sizes.

Orders executed with despatch for Safes of any dimensions. N. B. The superiority of Gayler's Safes over all others is

eopistf

VOOLLEN HOSIERY.—The subscriber offers for sale a large assortment of Men's, Women's, and Children's Wool Hose and Half Hose, of his own manufacture dealers in these articles are invited to call and examine the same.

E. HARRINGTON, 17 Doans st.

N. B. Royal Ribbed Shirts and Drawers, an article warranted not to shrink. ted not to shrink.

THOMAS R. HOFLAND respectfully informs his pupils and the public in general, that he has removed from his late apartment in Washington Hall, to No. 7 Province House Court, where he will have the honor of receiving them in

N. B. Mr H. may be always found at his Room, between eopis6t

Boston, Sept. 8, 1836. }

WANTED.—500 tons of Stone, to be delivered at the Long Point Light House, in Provincetown. For particulars, inquire at the Custom House.

sep 8 3taw2w

EAF TOBACCO.—100 hhds Missouri—90 hhds Ken Latucky—500 ceroons St. Domingo—430 bales Porto Rico—200 ceroons Cuba and Havana—50 ceroons Yard Leaf To-bacco, for sale by JOHN CLARK, JR. 30 Long Wharf. eopis12t

WHITE WOOD BOARDS.—For sale, at Bart-lett's wharf, Commercial street, by WM. C. PER-KINS, 41 M. White Wood Boards, from western New York, suitable for Cabinet and Coach Makers. 3awis2m-au12

CREAM TARTAR.—10 casks Cream Tartar, just received—for sale by WILLIAM WARD & CO, corner of ladia and Milk sts.

eopis2w

aulo

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The subscribers offer for sale or to lease in bulk or in parcels, the BOWDOIN ESTATE, on Morton place, Milk and Hawley streets. Said Estate offers valuable sites for business purposes, house lots, or public buildings. For plans, terms and other particulars, apply to JAMES D. RUSSELI, 5 Court st. or THOMAS C. AMORY, Jr. 4 Court st.

FRENCH GOODS.

FIGURED SILKS; Plain Silks; French Calicoes; French Jaconets; Plain Challys; Figured do;
Mousline de Laines; Batiste Bengalines;
Figured Cochmosos; Batiste Bengalines;

Figured Cashmeres. SHAWLS. French Cashmere Shawls; Edinboro' do do; Prussian do do; Moscow do do; Fancy Shawls and Hdkis.

Fancy Shawls and Hdkfs.

EMBROIDERIES.

Paris Worked Collars; Do do Pelerines;
Do do Caps and Dresses.

FURNISHING ARTICLES.

Damasks; Chintzes; Curtain Muslins;
Centre and Piano Covers.

MOURNING GOODS.

Plack Rombasium de Plain Silks, do do

Black Bombazines; do Plain Silks; do do Challys; Do Crapes; do Gloves and Hosiery.

The above comprises a general list of a rich and extensive stock of French Staple and Fancy Goods imported this spring, and for sale at 123 Washington street, (over Jones, Lows & Ball.)

(late E. K. Whitaker & Co.) CONSIGNED GOODS.

THE subscriber continues to receive French and India
Goods, on consignment.

—just received—
1 trunk, containing Camels Hair long and square Shawls, Scarfs and Dresses.

20 bx rich Canton Crape Shawls and Dresses—with many other valuable goods adapted to this and to southern cities.

E. K. WHITAKER,

(over Jones, Lows & Ball. MPORTANT DISCOVERIES—GOLD PURI FIER AND GOLD VARNISH.—Mr ROWLEY has dis ed a solution, which enables him to cleanse gilt frames.

Paintings, of every description, repaired, or neatly cleansed and varnished. All orders, as above, promptly attended to.

N. B. Gilt Looking Glasses, and all other gilt furniture,
may be cleansed and varnished, without being removed from
their places.

R. ROWLEY,

No 9 Pearl place. PEAL ESTATE. -- For sale, two undivided third parts The ALESTATE.—For sale, two undivided third parts of that valuable estate, situate in Court Street, next to the New Court House, and bounded north by Court street, 22 feet 2 inches: westerly by a passage way 39 feet; northerly by said possage way 14½ feet; westerly again by land of Josiah Marshall, 174 feet; southerly by land formerly of William Scollay 31½ feet; and easterly by land of the county of Suffolk two hundred and thirteen feet.

The above will be sold on reasonable terms, on application to JAMES ANDREWS, 45 Commercial wharf, or to C. G. & F. C. LORING. 39 Court Street. istf aug3

& F. C. LORING, 39 Court Street. istf aug3

GENTLEMAN of this city going to New Orleans A next fail, whil take charge of any business that may be entrusted to his care, to be transacted at that place. He is desirous of engaging in some commission business. Inquire at this office.

eoptf-1/2 is jy16

Paints, Oil, Class, &c. at store No 112 State street, to
Messrs MORRIS & LADD, hereby recommend them to the

Craftsbury, Vt. Sept. 2, 1836. patronage of his former customers and friends, and to the pub-

AUCTION SALES.

BY E. F. HALL. Office No 23 and 90 Water street,

DRY GOODS.

On Thursday, at 9 o'clock at office.

A large and prime stock of foreign and domestic piece good: A large and prime stock of foreign and domestic piece goods to close searal lots on which advances have been made, and will therefore be sold without reserve for cash, consisting of broadcloths—4-4 and 6-4 French and English merinos—plain and fancy silks—elegant plain and fancy Thibet shawls—Hernani do—linen cambrics and hdks—men's buck and beaver gloves—ladies' kid do—28 and 30 inch gro de nap silk umbrellas—28, 30 and 32 inch gingham do—plain and fancy silk vestings—Valencia and Marseilles do—beaverteens—bro'n and white linen table cloths—rose blankets—silk cravats—pongee and flag silk hdkfs—highland shawls and hdkfs—Marseilles counterpanes—pins—needles—hooks and over—laces—seiles counterpanes—pins—needles—hooks and over—laces sellies counterpanes—pins—needles—hooks and cycs—laces—sewing cotton—tapes—spool cotton—patent linen thread—cambric muslins—London, French and American prints—white cravats—ribbons—fine linen shirt bosoms—white and mixed lambs wool socks—mixt wool stockings—ladies' wors ted and cotton do-col'd cambrics-moleskins-cotton, silk & chally fancy hdkfs-gilt, lasting and pearl buttons-apron checks—cetton shirtings and sheetings—blond lace—foundations—lining muslins—buckskin cassimeres—bonnet and belt ribbons—half and whole pieces superior 4-4 Irish linens &c.

ny having suspended the sales of their lands, the subscriber offers to sell any lots owned by individuals, on receiving their prices and terms at the land office of the East Boston Company, near the Maverick House.

WM. FETTYPLACE.

-at 11 o'clock 50 ps and part ps super blue, black, adelaide, green, olive, bronze, claret and mixt broadcloths—56 ps cassimeres and sattinetts—35 ps buckskins—100 ps silk hdkfs—200 half ps super

-at 12 o'clock-36 ps super Brussels carpetings, choice colors and patterns, and will be sold by the single piece.

-at 1 o'clock-18 cases fashionable silk hats-20 cases for do do-and a few cases shoes. Transh advanced on merchandise consigned for public or private sale.

FUR CAPS &c. On Saturday Oct. 1st, at 11 o'clock, at office.
—without reserve to close a concern—
350 super Fur Seal Caps;

750 do Nutria do; 375 do Muskrat do; 500 do Coney do, Also, Fitchat Caps—Grey Squirrel do—super black Boas— Fur Mantles and Capes—fur seal, dog skin, genett and coon

Collars-Bandings, and other articles for hatters. Terms

N. B. The superiority of Gayler's Safes over all others is safes for yivate use, or for Institutions, will please call at PIERCE'S.

On The above mentioned furs can be examined on Friday, 50th inst. and Saturday morning until the hour of sale. Dealers or ethers having furs to dispose of at this sale, are requested to the sale of the sale of the sale. ted to send them to this store on or before Tuesday, 13th inst that they may be properly arranged for the sale.

CHELSEA LANDS AT AUCTION. Tomorrow, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, 6 lots of land, situated in Chelsen, on Pleasant street, directly in rear of the new town houses, in the vicinity of the populous part of the town. These lots contain each about 11,000 feet, situated very favorably for building, and near the termination of the Eastern Rail Road.

Terms made known at the sale. Chelsea, Sept 7, 1836.

BY GILMAN PARKER, AT NEW YORK. Auction store No. 197 Chatham square, for the sale of every description of household furniture. Liberal advances wilbe made on consignments of cabinet ware, chairs, looking

glasses, &c.
On Thursday, Sept. 15th, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms,
A splendid and extensive assortment of furniture, of every
description, consisting in part of buresus—secretaries—sideboards—sofas—tables—bedsteads—chairs—clocks—looking eptS15*

BANGOR LOWER STILLWATER MILL
CO. STOCK.
On Saturday, Oct. 1, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at City Hall, Bos
ton—all the shares of delinquent Stockholders, unless the assessments due thereon with the expenses are previously paid
to the Treasurer, No. 10 Chatham street.

Per order of the Trustees, CHARLES ELLIS, Treas.

BY COOLIDGE & HASKELL. HIDES & GOAT SKINS,

This Day, at 11 o'clock, at office, 22 bales green salted Calcutta Hides-6000 Madras Goat Skins, received per a late arrival. DWELLING HOUSE. This Da, at 12 o'clock, on the premises.

An entire new brick dwelling house pleasantly situated on West Cedar street, between Summer and Pinckrey sts, being No 17—said house is built in the most thorough manner, of the best materials, and contains 13 rooms, embracing every convenience requisite for a genteel residence. The house may be examined from 9 to 4 o'clock—for further particulars incourse of F.S. Nichels, or the Auctive

ticulars inquire of F. S. Nichols, or the Auct'rs. RESIDENCE IN CAMBRIDGE.

—sale positive—
On Saturday 24th inst, at 3½ o'clock,
The estate now owned and occupied by Herman Lincoln, consisting of one acre and a half of choice land, with a gentrel and convenient new dwelling house, stable, and other out buildings thereon, with a never failing well of pure and soft water—there is on the premises a grove of upwards of 20 beautiful forest trees, maple, elm &c. together with a collection of ornamental and fruit trees, which renders the estate desirable in every respect—may be examided at any

Terms will be made. Terms will be made satisfactory to the purchaser. Enquire of L. FARWELL, Cambridge, or of the owner at No 17 Joy's

BY DANIEL HERSEY.
Office No 24 Exchange st.

CABINET MAKERS ATTEND. This Day, at 11 o'clock, In Charlestown street, rear of the new Catholic Church, Will be sold the remaining stock of a cabinet maker, viz:—
mahy and bass wood boards—pine do—lot sofa hedstead stuff
—mahy arms for sofas and sofa hedsteads—50 hand screws—
mouldings—glue—2 work benches, and other articles.
Also, first rate large mahy looking glass fiames, made to

GROCERIES, &c. Tomorrow, at 91 o'clock, at office, Will be sold a general assortinent of groceries.

GROCERIES &c &c.
On Thursday next, at 10 o'clock, at No 38 Cambridge street,
Will be sold the entire stock of said store, consisting of ul GROCERIES &c &c.

(and gilding of all kinds) of fly specks, dust, dark spots, by dampness, &c., without the least injury to the gilding. He has also invented a Varnish, which he applies to gilt frames of every description, that secures their lustre, and rendets them impervious to water. Frames thus varnished can be cleansed of fly specks, finger stains, and every other similar tarnish, even ink spots, without losing any of their original brightness, thus rendering the expense of keeping them covered unnecessary. Old frames may be renovated by the above purifier and varnish, so as to appear almost like new. Oil Paintings, of every description, repaired, or neatly cleansed. Oil lamp.

HOUSE & LAND AT EAST BOSTON. On Saturday, at 34 o'clock, on the premises,
Will be sold a 2 story wooden Dwelling House, built
last season, having a kitchen, parlor and sitting room, 2
chambers, attic, out buildings, and about 3000 feet of Land,
situated on Meridian street, near the Malleable Iron Factory. The above offers an excellent opportunity to the small capitalist, as but a small part of the purchase money will be required down-the remainder can remain on a mortgage for a

length of time.
Also-at the same time, a lot of land adjoining the above, including the flats. COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have formed a copartnership under the firm of STRATTON & HOUGHTON, and offer for sale a general assortment of W.

I. Goods, Wines, and Teas, at No.

S OSTON & TROY IRON COMPANY.—Notice is a b is hereby given that a meeting of the subscribers to the stock of the Boston and Troy Iron Company," will be holden at the Marlborough Hotel, Beston, on TUESDAY, the 13th inst. at 4 o'cleck P. M. to choose officers, and act on such other business as may legally come before them.

AUGUSTUS YOUNG, Clerk.

Craftsbury, Vt. Sept. 2, 1836.

JOHN STRATTON

Messrs MORRIS & LADD. hereby recommend them to the patronage of his former customers and friends, and to the public generally.

All persons indebted to the subscriber for goods purchased at said store, are requested to make payment to Messrs Morris & Ladd—and all persons having demands against the subscriber, on account of said store, are also requested to present their claims to said Morris & Ladd, who are duly authorised to settle the same.

BENJ. WELD.

Boston, August 24, 1836.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having formed a connection under the firm of MORRIS & LADD. for the transaction of business in Paints, Gils, Glass, Artists' Colors, &c. at store to business in Paints, Gils, Glass, Artists' Colors, &c. at store to business in Paints, Gils, Glass, Artists' Colors, &c. at store to business in Paints, Gils, Glass, Artists' Colors, &c. at store to business in Paints, Gils, Glass, Artists' Colors, &c. at store to business in Paints, Gils, Glass, Artists' Colors, &c. at store to business in Paints, Gils, Glass, Artists' Colors, &c. at store to business in Paints, Gils, Glass, Artists' Colors, &c. at store to business in Paints, Gils, Glass, Artists' Colors, &c. at store to business in Paints, Gils, Glass, Artists' Colors, &c. at store to business in Paints, Gils, Glass, Artists' Colors, &c. at store to business in Paints, Gils, Glass, Artists' Colors, &c. at store to business in Paints, Gils, Glass, Artists' Colors, &c. at store to business in Paints, Gils, Glass, Artists' Colors, &c. at store to business in Paints, Gils, Glass, Artists' Colors, &c. at store to business in Paints, Gils, Glass, Artists' Colors, &c. at store to business in Paints, Gils, Glass, Artists' Colors, &c. at store to business in Paints, Gils, Glass, Artists' Colors, &c. at store to business in Paints, Gils, Glass, Artists' Colors, &c. at store to business in Paints, Gils, Glass, Artists' Colors, &c. at store to business in Paints, Gils, Glass, Artists' Colors, &c. at store to business in Paints, Gils, Glass, Artists' Colors, &c. at store to busines

AUCTION SALES.

BY J. M. ALLEN. Corner of Milk and Congress streets.

Tomorrow, at 9 o'clock, at office.

The remainder of a stock together with a number invoices comprising an extensive assortment of articles to be sold without reserve for cash, among which are whole and cut ps sup broadcloths, buckskins and cassimeres—bombazines—classicenet and web braces—sup and common calicose—cambric muslins—sewing silk—silk, muslin, sewing silk and other fancy hdkis—Thibet and merino shawls—whole and cut ps 4-4 supliners—linen damask table cloths—brown breakfast cloths—linen napkins—wool and cotton stockings—lambs wool socks—silk shawls—laces and insertings—French silks—cotton half hose—sewing and spool cotton—duck padding—London pins—silk and gingham umbrellas—needlas—tapes—ribbons—silk braids—plated hooks and eyes—buck, beaver and kid gloves—diapers—plain and fancy drillings—velvet, silk and valencia vostings—cotton shirtings and sheetings—gilt, lasting and pearl DRY GOODS. vestings—cotton shirtings and sheetings—gilt, lasting and pearl buttons—linen thread—bonnets—edgings—gimps—crash—linen besoms—counterpanes—scissors—highland shawls—blankets—bed spreads—camiets—bone suspender buttons—ponges and choppa silk hdkfs &c.

JEWELRY.

To-morrow, at 12 o'clock, at office.
36 doz cornelian, onyx, cameo and fancy stone broacheswill be sold without reserve to pay advances, and is lots to suit purchasers.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Suffolk, ss.

Boston, Sept. 10, 1836.

Taken on mesne process, and will be sold at Auction,
On Thursday, at 10 o'clock, at office.

All the stock of a hatter, consisting of satin, silk, bombazine and lancy stocks—silk and cotton umbroilas—hair cloth—

and webb suspenders—hatter's trimmings, &c.

Also, all the shop furniture, consisting of glass case—looking glass—counter hanging and side lamp—store shade—cannis-

PAPER HANGINGS.

On Thursday next at 114 o'clock, at office,
—without reserve—
The stock of a dealer in paper hangings, containing about 3000 rolls, and comprising over 60 different patterns, of every description of paper-builders and others would do well to

ESTATES IN POPLAR STREET & CLARK ALLEY.

ESTATES IN POPLAR STREET & CLARK ALLEY.

On Thursday, 15th inst. at 11½ o'clock, on the premises,
A substantial 3 story dwelling house on the corner of Poplar and Brighton siz, in two tenements, one fronting each
street, with every convenience for genteel families.

—At 12 o'clock, on the premises.

In Clark alley, near Hanover st, a 3, story brick dwelling
house, convenient for two families.—a large proportion of the
purchase money may remain on mortgage if desired. For
further particulars apply to the Auct'r.

BY LORING NEWCOMB, Office Nos 27 & 28 Exchange street.

ware-kitchen furniture &c.
Also, 1 James' patent cooking stove, No 6, with fixtures

GROCERIES, &c.
On Thursday at 0½ o'clock at office,

A good assortment of Greceries.

Particulars tomorrow.

BY J. A. NOBLE. No 111 Washington street. BOOKS BY CATALOGUE.

few quires Ames' and Gilpin's letter paper. HOUSES ON CHAMBER STREET. On Friday next, the 16th inst., at ½ past 1 o'clock, on the premises, (unless previously sold at private sale) 2 unfinished 3 story brick houses, situated on Chamber street, nearly op josite Foplar street—the houses are slated, mostly lathed ready for plastering—are conveniently arranged and will make pleasant dwellings. Builders and others wishing to obtain houses in a good neighborhood are invited to attend the sale, as the houses must be sold to the highest bidder.—Adjoining the above are two convenient furnished brick houses, which will be offered for sale at the same time and place—the estate can be examined at any time—conditions made

PERCUSSION CAPS.

PANCY GOODS &c.

On Thursday at 9½ o'clock, at office,
An involce, consisting of 20 doz razor hones—pen knife do—
12 doz wajer stamps—6 nests backgammon boards—12 sets
chessmen—12 doz paint boxes—72 magnifying mirrors—10 doz
toys—144 toilet needle cushions—80 doz antique oil—150 Mosaic pencils—20 doz plated do—100 doz pen cases with magazines of pens—do do pens and pen cases—50 doz steel watch
chains—76 doz keys—600 fancy watch ribbons—40 doz silk &
velvet purses—20 doz embossed and plain leather do—150 imitation coral necklaces—20 groce bodkins—12 doz spectacles—
50 doz ear drops—60 jet placues—600 elegant broaches—500 tation coral necklaces—20 groce bookins—12 doz spectaces—50 doz ear drops—60 jet placuues—600 elegant broaches—500 doz fancy rings—700 prs carvers and forks—12 doz knives and forks—50 prs pistols—50 doz pen and pocket cutlery, some of high cost. Country dealers and others will find this a good op-

BY WYMAN OSBORN.
Office No 44 Court street, next to new Court House,

bronzed do-pr side do-soap-stoves-grates-furnaces &c-

Tomorrow, at 12 o'clock, At the Depository corner of Milk and Devonshire sts.

BY J. L. CUNNINGHAM.
Office corner of Milk and Federal sts.

GENTEEL FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE &c.

This Day, at 9½ o'clock,
At a house in Bouth street, near Summer st,
The furniture of a family removing from the city, among which are rich Brussels carpets—Kidderminster do—handsome Brussels stair carpet—set many chairs, with crimson plush seats—sofa to match—set many and hair cloth chairs, sofa and rocking chair—pier and centre tables—bronze centre, mantel and astral lamps—large looking glasses—fancy chairs, cane seats—time piece—crockery and glasse ware—painted floor cloths for entry—Adams' patent swelled beam many bedsteads—French and other bedsteads—beds and mattresses—toilet & work tables—many portable wash sinks and wash stands—bureaus—chamber looking glasses—kitchen furniture &c.
Also, a valuable Plano Forte, made by Chickering, nearly new, of excellent tone.
The furniture may be examined on the day before the sale from 10 till 2 o'clock.

SPLENDID OIL PAINTINGS.

Tomorrow, at 11 oclock,
In Corinthian Hall, entrance in Milk street,
A collection of splendid oil paintings, lately imported from
Burope, belonging to a foreigner, among which are several
undoubted original pictures by the first artists, viz:—a portrait of Reulens, by his scholar, A Vanslyck—Destruction of
Sodom, by Rembrandiz—a Flower piece by Breughel—an English Lord, Vandyck—Tytolean Scenery, by Knapp, one of the
most distinguished living German artists—the beautiful Helen
Forman—Reubens' Wife, by Koubens—views of Venice, by
Canalette—St Peter's Dome, by Tuccare!!!—Arisdne of Iraxos,
a beautiful Allegory, by F Albani—a Goat, by Roos di Tivoli—
an Antique, for connoisseurs, artist hubbown—view of Heidelberg, by Roedler—several valuable portraits of distinguish
ed individuals—landscapes—fancy pictures &c.

Nearly all the above are in rich gilt frames, and are worthy
the attention of artists and amateurs. They may be examined
two days before the sale.

BAY MARE.

Tomerrow at 12½ o'clock, in front of office,
A capital bay mare, 6 years old, good for saidle or harnessis a remarkable fast trotter, sound and free from vice.

BOOKS.

Also, a brass sextant, cost \$50-is in good order, and sold for want of use-1 stub twist double barrelled fowling piece,

velvet and children's cloth caps—circassian and plush do— clothes, hair and hat brushes—dickies—gloves—satin and linen bosoms—100 silk hats—palm leaf do—nat bodies—tadia rubber

H. H. HUGGEFORD, Dep'y Sheriff.

BY STEPHEN BROWN.

This Day, at 95 o'clock at office, A good assortment of house furniture &c. consisting of feather beds—bureaus—tables—chairs—sofas—crockers and glass

BOOKS BY CATALOGUE.

This Evening, at 7 o'clock, at office,
A large collection of new and valuable standard and miscellaneous books, in the various departments of literature, comprising a splendid and extensive assortment of choice publications—among them are Byron's works—Shakspeare's do—Maryatt's do—Mrs Heman's poems—British poets—Rollin and Josephus histories—Webster's and Walker's dictionaries—Johnson's do—Plutarch's lives—British Drama—Baxter's comprehensive bible—octave Polygiott hibles—quarto do ter's comprehensive bible—octavo Polyglott bibles—quarto do—together with a general assortment of histories, biographies, poems, novels and romances, voyages, travels &c. Also, a

es, which will be offered for sale at the same time and pince—the estate can be examined at any time—conditions made known at sale. The premises are under a mortgage which can lay for a number of years—further particulars may be had on Application to JOHN CHASE, on the premises, or to A-HALL, Exchange street isepts \$12

BY SAMUEL HATCH.
Office No 69 Congress atreet.

TRUCOSSION CATS.

—To dealers and sportsmen—
On Thursday next, at 11 o'clock, at office,
Will be sold t case containing one million Percussion Caps,
in boxes of 250 each—to be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
The above will be sold at private sale very low.

portunity to supply themselves, as every lot will be sold.

This Day, at 10 o'clock, at office,
A variety of good furniture, among which are chairs—tables—settee—sofa—crockery and glass ware—entry lamp—pair

BY BAYLEY & HATCH.
Office-corner of Milk & Devonshire sts.

A first rate job wagon, has run but a short time-also, a good

GENTEEL FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE &c.

SPLENDID OIL PAINTINGS.

On Thursday, at 9 c clock at office,
A colletion of valuable miscellaneous books, somprising
some elegant London editions.

and of the supplementary and explanatory articles thereto, made and concluded on the twenty-second day of the same month, and also of the Treaty between the United States and Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at the City of Washington, on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1834, I. Andrew Jack ington, on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1834, I, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal of such of the lands ceded to the United States by the said Indians, as are hereinafter described, shall be held at the Land Office at Pontitoc, in Mississippi, at the undermentioned periods, viz:

On the first Monday in September next, for the sale of the lands in the following townships, viz:

Township 1, of ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, east.

Townships 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, of range 4 east.

Townships 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, of ranges 6, 7, 8 and 9 east.

Townships 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, of range 10 east.

On the fourth Monday in September next, for the sale of the lands in the following townships and fractional townships,

lands in the following townships and fractional townships, East of the Chickasaw meridian line. Townships 14 and 15, of ranges 3 and 4. Townships 14, 15 and 16, of range 5.

Townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, and fractional township 17, of range 6.

Townships 9, 10 and 11, and fractional townships 15, 16 and 17 of range 7.
Townships 9, 10 and 11, of ranges 8 and 9.

Also, at the same time, for the sale of the undermentioned ownships and fractional townships, west of the meridian, of

the Huntsville district, being that portion of the Chickasaw cossion situate in the State of Alabama, viz:

Fractional township 4, of range 12.

Fractional townships 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, of range 13.

Fractional townships 2—townships 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, and frac-

Fractional townships 8, 9 and 10, of range 14.

Fractional townships 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, township 9, and fractional townships 10 and 11, of range 15.

Fractional townships 8, 9, 10 and 11, of range 16.

On the third Monday in October next, for the sale of the un-

On the third Monday in October next, for the sale of the undermentioned townships, viz.

West of the Chicknsaw Meridian line.

Townships 1, of range 1.

Townships 1 and 6 of ranges 2, 3 and 4.

Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, of range 5.

Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, of range 6.

Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, of ranges 7 and 8.

Townships 1, 2, 3 and 5, of range 9.

On the first Monday of November next, for the sale of the udermentioned townships, viz: west of the Chickesaw meridian line.

West of the Chickasaw meridian line.
Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, of range 1.
Townships 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, of ranges 2, 3, 4, and 5.
Townships 7, 8 and 9, of ranges 6, 7 and 8.
Township 7, of range 9.
The lands reserved by law for the use of Schools, or for otherwise many well, as the lands selected as reservations, un-

er purposes, as well as the lands selected as reservations, under the provisions of the said treaties, are to be excluded from Each sale is to continue open for two weeks, and no longer. The lands will be offered in quarter sections and fractional

quarter sections where such exist. Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this twentieth day of May, A. D. 1836.

ANDREW JACKSON. By the President,

ETHAN A. BROWN

Commissioner of the General Land Office. ment, in satisfaction of bounty land warrants granted by the Brate of Virginia, and the United States, for services in the revolutionary army; as well as certificates of land stock, issued at the district land offices, for the amount of moneys forfeited by individuals, under the credit system of land sales, are not receivable for land within the limits of the Chickasaw General Land Office, May 20, 1836.

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BUCKSKINS
HABIT CLOTHS, PETERSHAMS, LION SKINS, &c.
CONANT, THAYER & CO., No 55 Washington
street, have received their Fall supply of woolen and other Goods, which they offer (wholesale and retail) at the low. est cash prices. Among the assortment may be found-Adelaide, Blue, Black, Brown, Claret,)

Dahlia, Drab, Polish, Invisible, Drake Extra fine Neck, and Bottle Green, Mulberry, Purple, Olive, Bronze and Violet Blue, Black, Brown, Olive, Purple, Mul-London and French BROADCLOTHS. berry, Claret, Burgundy, Green, Fine and Low priced Bronze, Dahlia, Drab, Fawn, Slate, German & American Oxford Mixt and Regent Brown BROADCLOTHS. Olive, Bronze, Purple, Imperial Blue, Russell Brown, Roman Purple, Pol. | Extra Fine and low ish, dark and bottle Green, Violet, Claret, Dahlia, Mulberry, Olive HABIT CLOTHS.

Claret, Dahlia, Mulh Green, and Blue Black. Hue, Black, Drab, Slate, Fawn Bro'n,
Lavender, Olive, Oxford, Steel, Grey,
London & American
Haresback, Plaid, Ribbed, Checked,
Corded, Feathered and Buff.

BUCKSKINS. Green, Mulherry, Olive, Claret, Bro'n,
Black, Blue, Dahlia, and Drab, extra
fine and low priced.

BUCKSKINS.

PETERSHAMS,
BLONSKINS AND
BEAVER GLOTHS. Embracing all qualities and colors, and first rate wooded

dyes. —ALSO—
Moleskin, Merino, Satin, Velvet, Valencia, Marseilles and
Silk VESTINGS—best Piaid and Black Velvets—superior
Sewing Silk—Borabazines—German goats' hair and imitation Camblets—Frieze Cloth and Rattinet—Linings—Facings—Cauvass—Paddings—Lasting and Gilt Buttons—bl'k and col'd Silecias-Pilot Cloths, &c.

U. C., T. & CO. respectfully invite purchasers of Broadcloth, Habit Cloths and Cassimeres, to examine their assortment, as they may depend upon finding a great variety of fashionable and desirable colors, which, for cash, will be sold very low, by the piece or at retail.

NEW MUSIC.

OVERTURES. 'Tis to-morrow Zelmira, by Rossini
Bronze Horse, by D F E Auber Minstrel Bay
La Medeun, by V. Rifant

If the heart of a ms La Medeun, by V. Rif MARCHES. Rosanthe Prince de Parsovie March Rosingwoi Hungarian Waltz Stop Waltz Cossack's March WALTZES. Le Bijou, Grand Waltz La Jeune Biene VARIATIONS. San Jacinto Waltz 12 Waltzes and Gallapades The Bride La Norma de Bellini Fairmount Quadrille's

Bridgeport Rondo Soldier's Serenade Collections of the most cele- Songs of the Soirse brated Airs of the Opera's Come Maiden, Come of Rossini, Mozart
Favorite Polish Melodies, as
Oh give me the hills, the and the mountains Go beautiful and gentle dove

2 favorite Melodies, by Hun- There is no home like my own Oh were I but a bird Thema from Masaniello, as Col Sorriso D'innocenza Do you love me Drink for joy bestowing, Rondo Bessy Bell To linger near thee

Oh holy Virgin Gale of dawn is breathing With wonder I'm asteunded Nobody knows I will be kind to you Maid of Derby, as Rondo Oh take the wreath Tyrolese peasant's song Those magic eyes

For sale by H. PRENTISS, at No 52 Court street, or No 2

TILLS AND LANDS FOR SALE IN MICHIGAN.—For sale, a number of very excellent lots of land, situate in the town of New Lowell, on the river White Pigeon, (which is navigable to this place,) in Michigan, within a few miles of White Pigeon village, and on the main road from Toledo to Michigan city and Chicago, and near the Toledo Rail Read.

ledo Rail Read.

Also, some very valuable mills and mill privileges in said town, on the river White Pigeon, which are of great importance, from the scarcity of mills and water privileges in that part of the country. The above will be sold low and on reasonable terms, it applied for within a short time to CHA'S McINTIRE. 5 Exchange street. McINTIRE, 5 Exchange street.

ORKS.-EBENEZER C. LEMAN has removed his Cork-Cutting establishment to the City Mills, on the Western Avenue, where he will be happy to supply his customers with such articles as they may wish for in his line. Orders may be left at No 28 (Granite Stores) Commercial whi.

T&F6in au23

THE SUBSCRIBER, having bought of Mr Charles Eberle the stock of W. I. Goods and Groceries, at the corner of Gouch and South Margin streets, he would most respectfully spectfully give notice to all the inhabitants, that he will conthe in the same.

give notice to all the inhabitants, that he will continue in the same line, embracing all the choicest articles of the market that he can possibly obtain, and every thing necessary to its different branches, and pledges himself to use his best endeavors to merit a liberal share of the public patronage so generously bestowed upon the gentleman above mentioned. He would also give notice that he will continue the business as heretofore at the corner of Endicott (late Pond) and Cross streets, and feeling grateful for the liberal share of public patronage he has received he earnestly solicits a continuance of the same.

M. L. WINN.

OREIGN LEECHES. -MRS. GEYER continues to attend to the application of Foreign Legenes, according to the directions of Physicians, either at her Room Premont street, next door to the Savings bank, the residence of the invalid. Orders for Leeches left at her Room, or at Mr Geyen's Apothecary Store, corner of Hanover and Salem streets, will meet with immediate attention.

Reference to Drs. Jackson, Hayward, Ware, Warren,

MUNROE, No 201 Washington street, has received 1 case fig'd Cashmere Cloths, a new and beautiful article for ladies' closks.

1 w s10

INDIA RUBBER HATS .. - 300 cases Satin Beaver India Rubber Hats, just received and for sale at the South Boston India Rubber Company's Warehouse, No 19 Central

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—In pursuance of a Treaty between the United States and the Chickusaw Indians, made and concluded on Pontitoc Creek, on the twentieth day of October, 1832, and of the supplementary an brated for the Cure of Scrofula, Eruptions or Diseases of the skin, Syphilis or Venereal Complaints, Rheumatism Uters in the Throat and other parts of the Body, Mercuria Affections, Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Blood, Deep seated pains in the Muscles, Bones, &c. and a regenerator of emaciated and broken Constitutions, caused by disease, intemperance &c.

RECOMMENDATIONS. Having been made acquainted with the medical qualities and witnessed the effects of "Dr Phelps' Arcanum," I feel much confidence in saying it is a preparation of medicine greatly superior to any thing of the kind, in curing those chronic diseases for which it is intended, and recommend it to invalids in preference to any other article whatever.

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, M. D. SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, M. D.

New York, March 25, 1830. tions, and Diseases of the Skin, &c., I would recommend it worthy of great confidence. JOHN D. GODMAN, M. D. Philadelphia, Nov. 27, 1829.

For the last few years I have suffered excessively by a Billious Mercurial Disease, which has rendered me frequently unfit for duty, and confined me as often to my berth. My diease was the sequela of bad treatment, while in the more tropical latitudes, and laboring under an acute inflamation of the sequence of t the liver, and other Billiary organs. Prior and pubsequently to our arrival in this port, I have had recourse to a great variety of prescriptions, medicines and nostrums—among which, were a number of bottles of Swaim's Panacea, Potter's Catholicon, the Rob of Laffecteur, &c., but without any benefit.—Dr Phelps being at that time a student of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, advised me to make use of a newly discovered medicine, the Arcanum, which he believed would exceed the reliaving medicine, the consequence of the reservoir near the consequence of the reliaving medicine. succeed in relieving me, in consequence of the very signal effects himself and others had observed in its operation in various fects himself and others had observed in its operation in various glandular diseases, that were otherwise considered incurable. I commenced its use accordingly, and it affords me pleasure to state, that for several months past, not a vestige of the original or secondary disease has been discoverable. I prize the medicine above all others with which I have ever been acquainted. It is both pleasant and I believe certain it its effects, as a remidy in a variety of chronic diseases, incident to tropical and other climates.

J. ANDREWS, Purser of the Columbian Brig Pinchinca.

Philadelphia, Jan. 5, 1835

Brig Pinchinca.

SAVANNAH, 6th March, 1831.

GENT.—I cannot refrain from expressing my gratitude to you n offering me a bottle of Dr Phelps' Arganum, as an experiment in my case of Rheumatism. I have been dreadfully afflieted for upwards of twelve months, and for the last four or five months have scarcely been able to walk. I have used a dozen bottles of Swaim's Panacea, and found very little benefit from it. After taking the bottle of Arcanum, I found such a change in my whole system, that I was induced to try another, and to my surprise, the pains in my legs all disappeared, and the Ulcers in one have completely healed up, and I can walk nearly as well as ever. I shall continue to take two bottles more, and firmly believe it will make a complete cure of my dismore, and firmly believe it will make a complete cure of my dismore, and firmly believe it will make a complete cure of my dismore, and firmly believe it will make a complete cure of my dismore. flicted for upwards of twelve months, and for the last fou I remain, gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
JNO. MORRALL

Messrs Lay & Hendrickson, Druggists, Savannah, (Geo.)
Extract of a letter from Dr Jones, a highly respectable
physician, dated Baton Rogue, Louisiana, Dec. 28, 1833.—
The Arcanum had two powerful competitors, Swaim's Panacea,
and Potter's Catholicon, which have been for years in circulaand Potter's Catholicon, which have been for years in circulation in this place. As far as I have had an opportunity of ascertaining its virtues, I believe the Arcanum to be superior to any article of the kind, yet offered to the public. I prescribed it in a case of Irritable Ulcer of three years standing, situated on the Malleolus Extrenus—the individual thus afflicted was much emaciated and debilitated,—after one week's attendance, I put him upon the Arcanum, following the directions three bottles nearly effected a cure of the ulcer and bodt lib health.

I prescribed it in several Mercurial and Syphilitic Affections, where it proved salutary. I am at this time trying the Arcanum on an individual, who has been laboring under Ulcerous affections of one of his legs, for fifteen years,—he has taken I bottle only, and it has produced that effect, he is sanching in the helicit will effect appropriate the control of the salutance of the control of the salutance of the salut guine in the belief, it will effect a permanent cure.

For sale at Wholesale and Retail by WILLIAM WARD, & Co. 26 and 27 India street, together with a general assortment of Drugs, Paints, and Dye Stuffs on very favorable terms. Also keeps constantly for sale, the following superior and highly popular articles: Dr. Chapman's Cough Mixture, Chemica-Pile Ointment, and Fisher's Celebrated Corn Plaster. Also which are warranted Genuine and superior to any Medicines of the kind ever offered to the Public. Also for sale by Druggists repeated. Also for sale by Drug-4tawlylis

Syphilitic Complaints.

OR the infallible cure of all the stages of the Syphilitic Disease, from a slight infection, to the most virulent stage

DR. HUNTER'S PILLS AND INJECTION POWDERS,

Continue to stand unrivalled.

Witness the following cases of cures:

(1) A Gentleman in Thomaston, was many years afflicted (thought incurable) with ulcers in his throat, pain in his limbs loss of appetite, universal debility, and otherwise diseased; his life dispaired of, was restored to perfect health and spirits by a few boxes of these Pills.

for two years, as to be often deprived of his rest, had pains in this limbs, sore throat, headache, enlargement of the glands of the neck, scull bone affected, a bad cough, no appetite, entirely debititated, and considered as past relief, having tried other medicines in vain, was cured, and restored to perfect health, by a few boxes of these Pills!

System by a few boxes of these link.

And young man, was recently entirely cured from a bad stage of the complaint, by using the above medicine (to less than \$3 value,) after receiving the advice of several physicians,

and using various celebrated medicines.

An invaluable property! "I feel myself (writes a per son, after using these Pills,) thoroughly cured, and believe this son, after using these Pills,) thoroughly cured, and believe this invaluable medicine has completely eradicated the complaint from my system; a property which I think this reme dy possesses beyond any other with which I am acquainted, and is a desideratum in my view, which renders it above all price."

Terms, cash or approved credit. The above offers one of the best chances for a confectionary of any in the city, having a large number of wholesale eastern customers. Also, a wagon calculated for the business. Inquire at the store.

au30 epim

price."

A treatise explaining the various symptoms, with full directions, (so that persons of either sex can cure themselves) encircle each box.

* Price of the Pills \$1 a box—the Injection Powders and

Cerate, 50 cents.

Prepared from the original Recipe in MS. of the late Dr W. T. Conway, by his immediate successor and the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, of whom they may be had at his Counting Room, over No 99 Court street, corner of Hanover street, and also by his appointment of the Druggists generally \$23

MARSHAL'S NOTICE.
United States of America, District of Massachusetts, ss.
Boston, August 5, 1836.

DURSUANT to two warrants from the District Court of the United States, for the Massachusetts District, I here by give notice that a libel and information are filed before the said Court by John Mills, Esq. Attorney of the United States for the said District, against "the ship Forum, her tackle, apparel and furniture" and "two cases of fur robes and two lamb-skin robes, the two cases containing seventeen robes, seized at the port of Boston and Charlestown in said District, for an alleged violation of the laws of the United States: and at a District Court, to be held at the Court House in Boston, in said District, on the second Tuesday of September next.—
Also patterns for castings made at short notice. All orders gratefully received and promptly attended to.

All persons interested will take notice, and govern themselves

All persons interested will take notice, and govern themselves

All persons interested will take notice, and govern themselves

Also patterns for castings made at short notice. All orders gratefully received and promptly attended to.

DANIEL REED. JONAS L. SIBLEY, U.S. Marshal.

country, will be premptly executed.
my10-tf JONES, LOWS & BALL.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of F. & L. WINSHIP, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—

N. B. The unexpired lease of store No 5, State 8, is for sale-possession of said store may be had immediately.

ian Silk Umbrellas, of all prices; Gingham and Oil Cloth-constantly for sale by dozen or single, at the lowest price, by H. PRENTISS, 52 Courtistreet.

NOCH W. PERRY informs the public that he has added to his extensive stock of Mantel Grates, 500 of the LANE PATENT GRATES, which, for elegance, econ omy, and luxury, are rapidly superseding the common Grate. The Lawe Grate is constructed upon scientific principles, and in every instance has given the most complete satisfaction.— Those persons who like an old fashion wood fire, will find by using this grate, none of the objections to a coal fire.

N. B. Contractors who are in want of Grates by the lot,

will find us prepared to execute orders of any magnitude, for cash or credit, and of any pattern they will give us a half an idea of, and as "cheap as the cheapest."
june 22 Sm E. W. PERRY, Congress st.

No 18 Washington street, where he has on hand an elegant assortment of flats, Caps, Umbrellas, Brushes, &c. &c. which he will sell on as favorable terms as can be purchased at any theorem. other store in the city. (ep3m4is

ADAMS'S PATENT SWELLED

Swelled Beam Windlass Bedsteads, which, for comfort and convenience is undoubtedly the best article yet invented its chief peculiarity is that of the Swelled Beam, the effect of which is to produce a crowning, and elastic sacking, and effec-My knowledge of the properties and operation of the "Arcaum of Dr Phelps," justify me in saying that it is far superior taken down, and may be saved in case of fire as easily set up or taken down, and may be saved in case of fire as easily as any other piece of furniture, and from its mode of construction most obstinate and ambiguous deceases, it displays effects peculiarly surprising. In those affections that resist the skill of all its advantages is the ease and comfort obtained from the archive transfer of the save and the standard transfer of the save and the save and the save and the save archives the save and the save archives t the physician, such as Rheumawism, Syphilis, Scrofula, Ulcera-tions, and Diseases of the Skin, &c., I would recommend it as Swelled Beam, (the form of which is exhibited in the above cut.)

Orders thankfully received, and promptly attended to
CHARLES ADAMS, Patentee,
422 Washington st. a few doors south of Washington Bank.
C. A. has added a steam power to his manufactory which will enable him to give a full supply at a cheaper rate than



Row -by the barrel, gross or dozen.

INSEED OIL-FRENCH YELLOW, &c-15 casks French Yellow.

200 kegs Eng. Ground Lead—a superior article, 50 bxs Roll Brimstone. 6 casks Sulphur. 5 cases Gum Tragacanth.

5 cases Guin Tragacant...
1000 lbs Extract Logwood.
5000 lbs sup. Carb. Soda, pulv. Just received and for sale
TROTT & BIGELOW.

BANGOR SLATES.—For sale, a good assortment of Hangor Slates, consisting of imperials and 16 by 8 inch, and 14 by 8 inch, best ladies. They will be seld low, and laid on roofs if required, by experienced workmen, either in the carry or any other part of the country, at the lowest Bosten prices. For terms apply to JOSEPH BORROWSCALE & SONS NOSS FROM STATES AND STAT

SONS, No 52 Essex street, or at 71 Commercial st. 1f au27 DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of SALTER, BILLINGS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual The books and accounts are placed in the hands of JOHN D. ANSLEY, who is authorized to settle the same, and all debts due the said firm are to be paid to him JOHN D. ANSLEY, BENJ. SALTER,

H. M. BILLINGS JAMES S. BAWDEN. Mineral Point, Wisconsin Ter., Aug. 1, 1836.

The business will hereafter be conducted by the undersigned, in the name of ANSLEY, SALTER & CO, at their new store in High street, Mineral Point, W. T., where they have just opened a large, splendid and extensive assortment of fresh condensity. of fresh goods, suitable for this mining country, and are offered for sale on terms which, they trust, will give their friends and customers general satisfaction.

(Signed)

JOHN D. ANSLEY, 1

BENJ SALTER

JOHN D. ANSLEY, 1 BENJ. SALTER, JAMES S. D. JOHN MILTON, sept 1 BAWDEN,

Mineral Point, W. T., Aug. 2, 1836. COPARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.—The copart nership heretofore existing between the Subscribers under the firm of Locke & Rea, is by mutual consent this day

Disease, from a slight infection, to the most viruient stage of the disorder, even when attended with Headache, Pain in the Bones, Blotches, Sore Throat, Enlargement of the Skin and Skull Bones, Loss of Appetite, and Universal Debility make payment to Dudley S. Locke, who continues the Exchange Coffee House, and who is duly authorised to settle the change Coffee House, and who is the affairs of said Exchange Coffee House.

DUDLEY S. LOCKE, SAMUEL REA.

OTICE.—The subscribers have this day formed a con under the firm of GILLIS & BROWN, and taken store No. 15 North Market street.

MARK GILLIS, CHAS. S. BROWN.

Boston, Sept. 1, 1386.

of BANGS & ALLCOTT.

WILLIAM W. ALLCOTT.

CONFECTIONARY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—The entire stock, tools, fixtures and stand of the confectionary establishment No 13 Essex street, is offered au30

EMOVAL.—WALTER FARWELL, Painter and Glazier, has removed from Mount Vernon street to No. 27 School street, where House, Sign and Ornamental Painting and Glazing is done in the neatest manner and with despatch.

W. F. returns thanks to his friends for past favors and solicits a continuance of their patronage. epim au31

The Autumn term will commence on Monday, 19th inst The Autumn term will commence on Monday, 12th inst. A few young ladies will be accommodated with board, with the Principal. Application may be made to Rev. C. FRANCIS, or to O. H. WELLINGTON, Principal.
Watertown Sen 3.

for an alleged violation of the laws of the United States: and that trial will be had on said libel and on said information,

DOCKET BOOK LOST. -Stolen from the dwelling WILLARD'S IMPROVED BRASS EIGHT
DAY TIMEPIECES.—This article, furnished for the dwelling-house, counting-room, or office—the most accurate, neat and durable timekeeper yet invented.
The subscribers have made such arrangements with the inanufacturer, as will enable them to supply dealers, or for shipping, in large quantities, on the most liberal terms, 123 Washington street.
Orders, at wholosale, from all dealers, in all parts of the country, will be premptly executed.
my10—tf

JONES, LOWS & BALL.

DOCKET BOOK LOST.—Stolen from the dwelling house of the subscriber, a common size calfskin Pocket Book. One do, suitable, to carry bank bills. One do, suitable, to carry bank bill dollars reward is offered to any person who will return the Pocket Books money and papers, and no questions asked, or Twenty dollars for the pocket book and papers.

The pocket book was missing Aug. 30, in the morning.

Millord, Sept. 5, 1836.

IRA CHENEY.

Copartnership heretofore existing under a L. WINSHIP, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—
The accounts of the concern will be settled by Lorenzo Winship, who continues I rousiness at the Boston Coffee House, and is duly authorized to settle the affairs of the concern.

FRANKLIN WINSHIP, so The Boston and Lynn India Rubber Manufacturing Company have removed from No 5 State st, ufacturing Company have removed from No 5 State st, and willing to remain with his employer till of age, good encouragement will be given. One who has been in the business some time will be preferred. Good references will be required. Apply at this office.

CRAHAM & WILMARTH, Machinists, at the West Boston Foundry, foot of Vine st, Boston, will execute all orders for work in the line of building machinery, at short notice and in the best style—particular attention paid to Screw and Gear Cutting. All kinds of Screws, such as Pa-MBRELLAS, UMBRELLAS.—French and Ital-but in the best manner. All orders left with them will be strictly attended to.

CARPETINGS.—TABER & SMITH, 76 Washington street, have just opened 15 bales, English Carpetings, elegant styles and colors—comprising)

Super Saxony, Brussels, 3 Fly Imperial, CARPETINGS. Super and Fine, Ingrain, SIMONDS' SCYTHES, These are the patent Con

cave sett Scythes, made from superior German, Shear and Cast Steel, and will prove on trial to be inferior to none anufactured in New Eng and. For sale by A. GERRISH, at

Faneuil Hall Building. OSIN.-300 bbls common-for sale by F. E. WHITE 22 Long wharf. BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE RAILROAD LINE, FOR NEW YORK



ARRANGEMENT FOR SEPTEMBER. The Steamers of the Boston and New York Transportation Company will leave the Railroad Depot at India Point, Providence, and the pier at the foot of Chambers street, New York, during the month of September, as follows:—

The MASSACHUSETTS, Capt Comstock, At 5 o'clock, P. M. From Providence. At 4 o'clock, P. M. At 4 o'clock, P. M.

Mondays and Thursdays.

The PRESIDENT, Capt R. B. Coleman,
At 4 o'clock, P. M.

Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The BOSTON, Capt W. Townsend,
At 15 o'clock, P. M.

Mondays and Thursdays.

At 5 o'clock, P. M. At 12 o'clock, M. Mondays 5th, and 19th. and at 4 o'clock, P. M. Fridays 2d, 16th, and 30th. and at 5, P. M. Wednesdays 7th, and 21st. and at 3 P. M. Fridays 9th, and 23d. and at 4 P. M. Wednesdays 14th, and 28th, Mondays 12th, and 26th.
The PROVIDENCE Capt G. Chi'd,

At 4 o'clock, P. M. At 3 o'clock, P. M. Fridays 2d, 16th and and at 4, P M. Mondays 5th and 19th. and at 5, P. M. nd 30th. Wednesdays 7th, and 21st. and at 12, M. Fridays 9th, and 23d. Mondays, 12th and 26th.

and at 5, P, M. Wednesdays 14th, and 28th. Passengers for Boston will be forwarded in the Railroad Cars immediately on their arrival at Providence. Cars for the 12 o'clock Steamer on Monday, leave Boston, at 9 o'clock in the morning—and for the 4 o'clock steamer, daily, (Sundays excepted.) at 1½ o'clock in the afternoon.— Passengers at Boston taking the Railroad Cars as above, will reach Providence in time for the several steamers. by arrangements with the Boston and Providence Railroad Company, will be transported both in the Steamboats and on the Railroad, at reduced rates of freight and carriage, Viz:—

On march 2 described to the Railroad at reduced rates of freight and carriage, Viz:—

Tent per lb. 50 cts pr \$1,000 \$12 per car.

Articles deemed by the company extra hazardous or extra bulky, will be taken by special contract only.

For further information, apply to PANION.

On merchandise generally, at 6 cents per foot, until 1st November, in the Steamboats—and at 20 cents per 100 lbs. in the Railroad Cars. Other articles according to the printed lists. And the cheapness and expedition with which goods may thus be conveyed between Boston and New York, enti-tles the route, via Providence, to the favorable consideration

All merchandise, Specie, and Baggage at the risk of the For further information, apply to R. L. PORTER, Travel ler Office, 47 Court st.

EASTERN STEAM BOAT MAIL LINE.

FOR PORTLAND, BATH, HALLOWELL, BANGOR, AND

ST. JOHNS, N. B. The Portland, 450 tons, Independence, 500 tons, McDonough, 300 tons, Royal Tar, 400 tons,

Andrew Brown. Sam'l H. Howes.

Capt. Jabez Howes.

Thos. Howes.

The superior steamer McDonough, improved in model and speed, will run daily between Portland and Hallowell, touching at Bath and Gardiner—leaves Portland after the arrival of the Boston boats, at 8 o'clock, A. M. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and Hallowell on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M. connecting with the night boats for

The favorite steamer Bangor, will run as a day boat be-The savorite steamer Bangor, will run as a day book between Portland and Bangor, touching at Owl's Head, Saturday Cove, Bucksport, Frankfort and Hamden—leaves Portland on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 6 o'clock, A. M. immediately after the arrival of the Boston boat, and Bangor, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 5 o'clock, A. M., connecting with the night boats for Boston.

The new and superior steamer Royal Tar, will also run in connection, leaving Portland every Friday and St. Johns.

connection, leaving Portland every Friday, and St. Johns, N. B. every Wednesday, touching at Eastport each way. FARE \$3,00 Portland to Bangor, 3,50 do Eastport

Bath, Hallowell, 3,50 do 4,00 do 8,00 Deck passengers at reduced rates. Freight received every day for all the above Ports.

The Proprietors of the boats however, will not be reponsible for any bank bills, notes, drafts, packages, trunks, or other articles of value, unless the value is disclosed, a proportionate price paid, and a written receipt taken therefor, signal by the Contain on Clerk.

ed by the Captain or Clerk.

All baggage at the sole risk of the owners thereof.

Apply to I. W. GOODRICH, Agent, No 56, Washington st. or at Eastern Steamboat wharf, foot of Hanover st.

KENNEBEC & BOSTON STEAM NAVIGA-

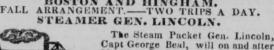
Until further notice is given—The Steam Packet NEW ENGLAND—Captain Nathaniel Kimball master, will leave the Steamboat landing on the North side of Lewis wharf, (East Boston Ferry) for Bath and Gardiner, every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M., and returning will leave Gardiner every Monday and Friday, at three o'clock P. M. and Bath at six o'clock P. M. for Boston.—Carriages will be in readiness to transport passengers to and from Hallowell Railroad, Boston; at Wildes' General Railroad and Lowell Railroad, Boston; at Wildes' General Railroad and Stage Office, No. 11 Elm street and at Stone's City be in readiness to transport passengers to and from Hallowell Augusta, and Waterville on arrival of the Boats, and on the

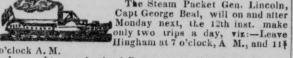
Fare to Gardiner-\$4 00 and found. Fare to Bath, - \$3.50 and found.

for deck passengers, \$2.00.

The Steam Boat TICONIC, will run to Waterville, in conenection with the NEW ENGLAND, whenever the state of the river will permit.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—TWO TRIPS A DAY. STEAMER GEN. LINCOLN.





Leaves Liverpeol wharf, Boston, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M.
Carriages will be in readiness on the arrival of the boat at Hingham to convey passengers to any part of that and all the neighboring towns.

Passengers by applying at the Captain's office can be con-conveyed from the boat to any part of the city of Boston, for 124 cents.

D. WHITON, Agent. Hingham, Sept. 8, 1836. STEAMBOAT NOTICE.

Lake Winnipisseogee and the White Mountains.



The public are respectfully informed that the Steam Boat BELKNAP The public are respectfully informed that the Steam Boat BELKNAP ed that the Steam Boat BELKNAP will perform her trips across Lake Winnipisseogee during the travelling season, commencing June 21, three season, commencing June 21, three days, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 1 P. M. and arrive at Centre Harbor at 4 P. M. Stages leave Dover at 7 A. M. to integrate the Boat. Stages leave Centre Harbor for the White Mountains, by way of Conway, on the following morning, at 6 A. M. and arrive, by way of Conway, at 10 A. M. or immediately after the arrival of the stages from Conway and Plymonth, and arrive at Alton Bay at 1 P. M. in season fer the stages for Dover and Portsmouth. Horses and carriages

The Providence, there will be elegant coaches and fast horses to convey passengers to Norwich. The public are earnestly solicited to notice and patronise this new line, it being the nearest and best rente by two hours.

The proprietors of this line pledge themselves, that every comfortable and agreeable to all those who are disposed to take the best Rail Road and Stage line.

A. M. and Providence at 7A. M.

Passengers will please book their names at the Marlboro outh, and arrive at Alton Bay at 1 P. M. in season fer the stages for Dover and Portsmouth. Horses and carriages

EZRA MILLER, Agent.

stages for Dover and Portsmouth.

conveniently transported in the boat.

w. A. SANBORN, Capt. stages for Dover and Portsmouth. Horses and carriages



necessary operations on the Teeth, both for their the mineral or incorrupti-ble Teeth on gold plate; so recently introduced in Paris, feels a sured that he cannot fail

to give a general and acknowledged satisfaction to all who may favor him with their calls. nd see specimens at office, corner of Hanover and Portland

N. B. Dentists supplied with Mineralor Incorruptible Teeth, European and American, wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms. Orders from the country promptly an-

EMOVAL.-T. McGILL, Tailor, has left No 4 Wash ington street, and taken store No 45 Brattle street, first above the Cambridge and Charlestown Hourly Office, where he will offer for sale Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Likewise-Ready made Surtouts, Frocks, Dress Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, and sundry other articles, cheap for cash.

a man to work in a hotel 3 American men to work on a farm. Apply at S Brattle square. OY WANTED-At the Musical Instrument business—one whose parents reside in the city. Inquire at

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE RAILROAD. N and after the 1st day of July, the Passenger Trains we be despatched, until further notice, as follows — LEAVE PROVIDENCE.

Merning Train—daily, at 4 o'clock, A. M., Sundays excepted Evening Train—daily, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Steam Boat Train—daily, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Steam Boat Train—daily, at 7 o'clock, A. M., Sundays excepted the Steam Boat of the Transportation Company.

LEAVE BOSTON.

Merning Train—daily, at 7 o'clock, A. M., Sundays excepted.

Evening Train—daily, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Steam Boat Train—daily, at 1½ o'clock, P. M.

All baggage at the sole risk of the owners thereof.

This Company will not take charge of any paper money or Bills over its Rail Road, or sent by its Cars, or by any person in its employ, and will be responsible for no parcel or package unless receipted for by the Master of Transportation at the Depot in Providence, or Boston, viz—B. W. Comstock, Providence, and Daniel Nason, Boston, and that it will not be answerable for the loss on any package, for a greater sum that two hundred dollars, unless by special agreement.

The Company are prepared to transport Merchandize over their Rail Road at the following reduced rates, and have made arrangements with the Steam Boats to transport Merchandize generally, between New York and Providence, at 6 cents per cubic foot, and will receive and convey goods to and from Bost ton and the Steam Boats. In either case, freight through collected as usual.

Goods are transported with great expedition, being usually

Terms of Transportation of Merchandise.

Straw Bonnets, in usual size boxes,

10 o'clock, A. M. 12½ "A. M. 6¾ "P. M.

The nesessary arrangements having been made, merchan-lise will be regularly transported between Boston and Dedham. For further information, apply to A. & W. F. BRYANT, Depot, Dedham, or to the subscriber in Boston. DANIEL NASON,

BOSTON AND WORCESTER RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

N and after July 4th, the Cars will run as follows—Leave
Boston and Worcester at same hours, viz.—
At 6 A. M.—11 A. M., and 4 P. M.

All baggage at the risk of the owners.

FREIGHT promptly forwarded on the following terms:
Merchandize up to Worcester, \$3.50 per 2000 lbs..

"down from "\$3.

Cotton in round bales, Wool, and other articles, bulky and

"The Company will not be responsible for any merchan-dize or effects delivered to any of its agents, unless the same

ligence.

"All articles not removed within six days from their arrival at the Depot to which they are destined, are subject to the rates of storage established in Boston." "No agent of the Company is authorized to take charge o any bank notes, or other valuable papers."

Master of Transportation, Boston. WM P. DENNIS, Master Transportation, Worcester. or J. F. CURTIS, General Superintendent,

BOSTON & LOWELL RAILROAD.
AUTUMN ARRANGEMENT.
N and after Sept. 1st, the Passenger trains will run as follows: Leave Boston

At 11 "At 2 "P. M.

At 4½ "P. M.

At 4½ "P. M.

The morning and evening trains will take way passengers at Medford, Woburn, Wilmington, and Billerica.

All baggage at the risk of the owners—allowance to each, 40 pounds. ANDOVER BRANCH.

The Andover cars will leave Andover and Boston at the same hours, viz: -8 A. M. and 4½ P. M. tf au26

Passengers obtaining tickets at No. 11 Elm street, and at Stone's City Tavern, will be conveyed to the Railroad, free of expense. Passengers travelling to Boston, may obtain tickets at the ticket Office in Andover, and at the Stage Office, Stages connect with the Railroad at Andover, and convey

Freight properly marked and forwarded to the Agent, at the Landing on Lewis' Wharf, any day in the week, will be carefully stored and shipped free of expence.

Agents, M. W. GREEN, Boston.

T. S. JEWETT, Gardiner.

Also, Boston, Lancaster and Fitchburg Accommodation Stages, leave No. 11 Elm street every day, (Sundays excepted)

above Lines of Stages for the Springs. Keen or Brattleboro, Greenfield or Albany.

Extra Conches for nine seats furnished at any hour for any of the above lines at Boston

tieboro and Albany. Also, Greenfield and Albany. au25 ep6m* CMARLES FIELD, Agent.

OSTON AND PROVIDENCE RAILROAD AND PILOT LINE TO NORWICH, through in 10 hours, every day except Sunday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. via Rail Road.

Passengers will please book their names at the Marlboro Hotel, and Washington Coffee House.

may 25

EZRA MILLER, Agent.

DOARDERS WANTED.—Two gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with board, with pleasant rooms, at No. 35 Cambridge street.

•p5i* sep 9

the Teeth, both for their beauty and preservation.

Dr P. having obtained by Britton, is informed that her husband John Whitty is in the latest and highly approved method of inserting lindia Block, Broad st.

3t* 810 NOTICE.—The Assemblies at the Artist's Gallery, near the head of Summer street, will commence on Monday evening next, at 7 o'clock; and it is expected they will be

continued every Wednesday evening afterwards, throughout N. B. No pains will be spared in procuring the best of DARLOR ORGAN.-For Sale by the Subscriber,

CENESSEE FLOUR, from new Wheat.—BANGS & ALLCOTT, 15, Long wharf, have for sale, 300 bbls Genessee Flour, from new Wheat. Also, 500 bbls do from old Wheat.

NOTICE TO PAPER STAINERS.—Stip Blue, Slip Red, Slip Yellow, (Orange and Lemon shades)
Also—every variety shades of Green, and other colors used in paper staining, constantly on hand, and for sale low, by

Goods are transported with great expedition, being usually from 24 to 26 hours from New York to Boston.

Merchandise generally, Canton Silk in cases (other silks in propor-20 cts per 100 lbs.

20 cts per box. I cent per lb. Cassia, Gold and Silver in Bullion or Coin,

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE RAIL ROAD.
DEDHAM BRANCH. ON and after May 16th, a train of cars will leave Boston and Dedham, drawn by a "Locomotive," every day, (Sundays excepted) as follows—

Leeve Dedham.

Leave Boston.

7½ o'clock A. M.
11½ " A. M.
5 " P. M.

Master of Transportation.

Reed.

The splendid steamers Portland and Independence, will run every night, Sundays excepted, between Boston and Portland, starting at 7 o'clock, P. M.—The Portland leaves Boston on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and Portland on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. The Independence leaves Boston on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and Portland on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The superior steamer McDowynth improved in real-land in the property of the superior steamer McDowynth improved in real-land in the superior steamer McDowynth in the superior stea

be receipted for by its agents, duly authorized for that pur-pose, nor for any loss or damage, not occasioned by their neg

For further information apply to JOHN FREEMAN,

617 Washington st. Boston.

At 8 o'clock, A. M. At 2 " P. M. At 4½ " P. M.

Tickets may be obtained at the Ticket Office of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, Boston; at Wildes' General Railroad and Stage Office, No. 11 Elm street, and at Stone's City

A DAILY LINE OF STAGES RUN FROM BOSTON TO SARATOGA SPRINGS, VIZ:

Fitchburg, Keen, Bellows Fall, Arlington in two days and a half from
Boston, Monday, Wednesday and Fri
day. Also by way of Chester and
Manchester, Tuesday, Thursday and

Passengers who wish to take the stage for any of the above places, can take the \$ o'clock A. M. and stop at Fitchburg until the next day at 12 o'clock at noon, and then take any of the above the Soith Stage for the Soith Stage

Stage leaves Wildes' General Stage Office, No. 11, Elm st., daily, for Fitchburg, Keene and Burlington, Vt. Also, Brat-

LIQUORISE PASTE.—Forty cases Tautillo's brand, for sale by DANIEL DRAPER, No 9 Market square.

(very low, being about leaving the city) an elegant parler Organ with four stops, which can be seen by applying at No. 20 Bridge Street, or at Thomas Appleton's Organ Manufactory, Parkman's Market, in Cambridge Street. SAMUEL R. WARREN. eptf sep2

ANTED.—Two American girls to work in a hotel, a few miles in the country—a man to work in a family—cial st, and for sale by A. GERRISH.

DOZ. HAY FORKS.—Just received, 50 dozen bright and common Ray Porks, at [No.141 Commercial st, and for sale by A. GERRISH.

jy30 TROTT & BICELOW, No 128 State st.

Office at No. 11, Elm street, Boston CHARLES FIELD, Agent.